THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 15 "
Subscribers by Mail (per year)..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR PARIS.

A Battle Thought to be in Progress.

SHARP FIGHTING AT REIS.

Railways Cut on all Sides of Paris

King William Hopes for Help from Within the Walls of Paris.

ENGLAND REFUSES TO INTERVENE.

English Government Arms Sold to France.

People of Northern France Despondent.

They Want a Napoleon I. or Peace.

Bismarck Demands an Explanation from Belgium.

The French Blockade a Failure.

A BONAPATIST CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED IN PARIS.

Red Republicans Demand the Guillotine.

The Situation at Strasburg Growing Desperate.

The Commandant Says He Must Soon Capitulate.

FORT AT VINCENNES BLOWN UP.

THE PEACE PROSPECT SAID TO BE BETTER THAN EVER.

BRIEF ARMISTICE ARRANGED.

Republican Demonstrations all Over Austria and Germany,

By Order of the Universal Committee of the European Republic.

CANROBERT VICTORIOUS AT ST. QUENTIN.

Strongly Reinforced He Threatens the Prussian Left Wing Before Paris.

FRANCE.

Republican Riots in Vienna.

Special to the New York World.]

PARIS, September 17.—A formidable popular demonstration was held in Vienna, yesterday, before the hall of the Imperial Parliament. The German Republican banner of 1848 was carried in the procession, and cries were raised for the proclamation of the Republic. The crowd was dispersed by the police, and a few arrests were made, but no lives were lost.

Excitement Increasing All Over Austria.

The excitement of the people in Prague, Brunn and other cities of the empire is on the increase.

The European Republic Proclaimed in Frankfort.

The walls of the Romer, in Frankfort, were found covered on Wednesday morning with huge placards, calling on the people to prepare for the proclamation of the Democratic Social Republic. A similar placard was affixed to the main entrance of Paulus Kercke. The placards were printed in French and German, and headed, "By order of the Universal Committee of the European Republic." Groups gathered about them and the police tore them down, but no demonstration was made.

Movement in South Germany Favoring France—Bavarian Government Pronounces Against North German Unity.

It is announced from Brussels that the Internationale have begun to disseminate throughout Southern Germany documents calling upon the people to make common cause with the people of France and demand the abolition of the nobility and monarchy. It is certain that the Bavarian Government has been forced to declare that it in no way adheres to the project of consolidation with the United German Confederation.

Reported Alliance of Austria, Italy and Russia to Dismember Turkey and Appropriate Prussian Provinces.

There is great excitement in diplomatic circles to night over the report of an alliance between Austria, Italy and Russia, the completed object of which is the division of the Turkish Empire; the annexation of Prussian Poland by Russia; the annexation of Prussian Silesia by Austria, and the surrender of the Prussian Tyrol to Italy.

Queer Change.

The King refused to recognize the Emperor of Russias. The committee of German workmen have made a protest against the war.

Hugo's Daily Blow.

Victor Hugo's address to France to-day is as fiery all classes to oppose the return of Napoleon.

In Trouble.

The cattle plague has attacked the cattle of the Prussian army.

Ambassadors Departed.

The Ambassadors of England, Austria, Italy and Turkey have left Paris.

How's This for High?

A balloon has arrived from Metz with letters.

Strasburg People Departing.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, September 17.—Strasburg is nearly untenable, and the inhabitants are departing.

Prussians Marching Toward Lyons.

The Prussians have been seen in front of Chalons and Malhause, marching towards Lyons.

The Prussians crossed the Seine last evening near Arbis, but were beaten back. Canrobert is now heard towards Rouen.

Fort Blown Up by the French—Minor Engagements.

TOURS, September 17.—A fort at Villeneuves was blown up and destroyed yesterday by the French, the position being untenable. It is understood that several minor engagements outside the fortifications of Paris possible.

La Liberte, Constitutionel, Gazette De France, and several other journals, which were hostile to form printed in Paris, will appear in this city after to-day.

Cremieux, Minister of Justice, is lodged here as the residence of the Archbishop. There is a perfect understanding between them, which is considered as foreshadowing the union of all political parties for the national defense.

Accounts of the War Office and the great numbers of French emigrating. Bordeaux telegrams state that great activity exists there. The Committee of Defense are enrolling a large force collected there and in surrounding departments.

The True Friends of America.

Grand Republican demonstrations have recently occurred at Mare Isles. Eugenius made a strong discourse in favor of the United States, showing that the people were the friend of the Southern rebellion and that the French Republicans favored the Union Price, the American Consul, also made a speech, sympathizing with the new government.

Fifty Germans Cross the Seine.

The following news has been promulgated through the office of the French Secretary of the Interior. All service of the Northern Railroad is suspended. The Prussians have ordered into passing trains at Adinet and formed the depot there. They have crossed the Seine with fifty cannon. The Prussian cavalry now occupies Ecouene from Paris and Tours.

Strasburg Will Soon be Captured—Red Republicans Urgent for the Guillotine.

PARIS, September 17.—The commander at Strasburg, Gen. Uhrich, telegraphed to the War Department that the situation of the city is continually growing desperate, necessitating his early capitulation.

The French iron clads were recalled from the Baltic and North seas to protect Cherbourg, Havre and other ports from capture by the Prussians.

A correspondent of the *Globe*, writing from Paris, says: The Red Republicans are now really more dangerous to the safety of the city than the Prussians. Some are already urging the erecting of a guillotine.

Canrobert Victorious at St. Quentin—Has been Strongly Reinforced—Threatens the Prussian Left Wing.

We have a rumor from Mons that the force under Canrobert on Wednesday attacked and defeated the Prussians near St. Quentin, and an action was going on on Thursday near Fere-Champenoise. It is believed that Canrobert has formed a junction with troops from Lille, Valenciennes and Arras, and is threatening the right wing of the Prussians before Paris at Compeigne.

Malhause, Cernay and Rozanay Occupied

CARLSRUHE, September 17.—Strong German detachments have occupied Malhause, Cernay and Rozanay.

Corps Diplomatique at Tours.

TOURS, September 18.—The Corps Diplomatique arrived today.

A great number of volunteers left Tours this morning, going northward.

Another French Army Outside of Paris.

A French corps of eighty thousand men, under General Ducrot, occupy the woods of Claymont and Meudon.

There was a fight yesterday between Prussians and regiments of the line, assisted by some battalions of mobile guards and a battery of artillery. The result was favorable to the French. The enemy are falling back.

Hard Fighting Continued.

TOURS, September 18, Evening.—The foreign ministers left Paris in haste yesterday, having been informed that a serious attack was to be made.

There was hard fighting yesterday and today around Paris.

Rochefort as a Sedative.

Rochefort is one of the strongest supporters of the Government. He uses his influence over the people to soothe and quiet the impatient, and counsels moderation.

Thiers En Route to Russia.

Thiers is expected here (Tours) on his way to Russia through Switzerland.

Ready to Remove from Towns.

The precious articles in the Museum of Natural History here, and the books of the Library of the Prefecture have been packed to be sent away in case the city is occupied by the enemy.

Prussian Plans, Probably.

Special to the Tribune.]

PARIS, September 18, 1 P. M.—A messenger from the front and the King's headquarters reports that Bismarck and the King insist upon the permanent occupation by the Prussians of Strasburg and Metz. Indemnity is not a question of so much consideration, but the other condition is absolute. The Prussians intend besiegering Paris and delaying operations, relying upon an insurrection against the Provincial Government.

ENGLAND.

Official—Best Peace Prospects Yet—An Armistice Expected.

LONDON, September 18.—The *Observer* says, in official type, that the prospects of peace are now better than at any time since the beginning of the war. Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Paris, conducts the negotiations between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. It is said that a brief armistice has already been arranged.

A Battle in Progress Near Paris.

LONDON, 1 P. M., September 17.—News from Paris reports heavy firing, apparently eight miles south of the city. It is thought a battle is in progress.

Prussian Siege Train Still Stuck in the Mud.

LONDON, September 18.—It is said the Prussian siege train is still fast aground in the Canal de la Marne et Rhine.

Bonapartist Conspiracy.

Many of the old police force of Paris have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in a Bonapartist plot. The nephew of the ex-Prefect, Petrie, recently arrested, is believed to be at the head of the conspiracy.

Eight Forts Reported Mastered.

LONDON, September 17.—Dispatches received to-day announce that Turkey has mustered the reserve of the entire Empire.

The interest on French Treasury bonds is fixed at five and a-half per cent.

In Favor of Peace.

LONDON, September 17.—The *Economist* has a strong article in favor of peace. The very object of the war, the article says, was to establish the principle of German unity against the objections of France. That object is now attained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, and there agree that no great city shall hereafter be fortified.

Strasburg and Paris.

The *Chlagna Gazette* says there are now before Strasburg eighteen batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire collectively more than seven thousand shots into the city every day. Thirty car loads of munitions of war, including 15,000 quintals of iron, are constantly arriving. The *Gazette* then goes on to show how immense must be the expense of besieging Paris. If a proportional outlay be required then five times these resources must be exhausted.

Sharp Fighting at Reis.

LONDON, September 17, P. M.—The news from Paris is meagre and contradictory. The usual lines of communication have been interrupted. The Northern railway, leading from Strasburg to Paris, has been cut between Ablon and Juvisy, about eight miles south of Paris. At the latter place the Germans have planted a battery. Heavy firing has been heard there. That direction, and it is thought a battle is in progress. No details. Sharp fighting occurred at Reis, another small town on the Orleans railway, yesterday. The last news from Strasburg is now in the hands of the Prussians. No railroad trains left Paris to-day, under order of the Committee of Defense.

England's Final Refusal to Intervene.

LONDON, September 17.—M. Tulers, after two interviews, has been definitely informed by Earl Granville that the English Government has positively declined to interfere in the settlement of terms for peace between Prussia and France.

English Governmental Arms Sold to France.

It is reported that there is information in the hands of the Prussian Embassy in London leading to the belief that some muskets, the property of the British Government, have been purchased by the French war commissary. The sale was effected through a Government agent.

England will Not Fire a Shot to Oppose the Demands of Germany.

LONDON, September 17.—The Prussia despondent from the unfavorable termination of all negotiations for peace. The chances for stopping the war threaten to vanish altogether. Rumored conditions of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine are wise, but will never fire a shot to oppose the demands of Germany. France should address the King of Prussia direct, and ascertain the terms upon which he will treat for peace.

Interview Between Favre and Olozaga—The King of Prussia Hopes for Help from Inside the Walls of Paris—The Explosion at Laon—Sure Hopeful Feeling in Paris.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, September 17.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Paris, September 15, says: The frequent interviews between Jules Favre and Olozaga are attracting much attention. The latter left for Madrid last night.

It is evident that the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris, those carrying out such delicate tricks. Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend to have lost their horses. It looks suspicious that all these prisoners speak the French language perfectly. Fear no evil from the explosion at the powder mills. It is most impudent to keep Prussian prisoners in the city when the fleet begins.

The commandant of the fortress of Laon has been arrested on the charge of blowing up the citadel. The work was done by a guard of the magazine, an Alma veteran, in a state of patriotic exaltation.

There is a more hopeful feeling at Paris today from the announcement that Lord Lyons had gone to the Prussian headquarters, and that the elections for a Constituent Assembly are to take place on the 21st of September instead of the 15th of October.

All accounts from Paris describe the French as eager for peace.

Northern France Despairs—Wants a First Napoleon or Peace.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 17.—A dispatch from Mortienbourg, Belgium, 15th, says: The telegraph lines to Paris have been cut and communication with the besieged city entirely stopped. The people throughout the entire of Northern France to the frontier of Belgium. The people throughout that portion of France are downcast and have no confidence in the ability of the new organization as yet elected. They are greatly discouraged, and altogether unavailable as soldiers, and express sentiments of hopelessness in the cause of France. They appear to feel that a Napoleon like the First might retrieve everything, and that a leader cannot be found for desperate cases. The impression universally prevails that Bismarck will be satisfied with nothing less than constituting peace with the German armies within the walls of Paris. The sympathy of the Belgians is strongly in favor of France. It is well known that there are 200 fine gun boats and 100 transports in the Belgian provinces, but no one to organize and lead them.

The French Blockade Follows—The Department of Marine to Blame—Dissatisfaction.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 17.—A correspondent with the French fleet writes that the sailors express much dissatisfaction at the prospect of raising the blockade and returning to some point where active service may be possible. When the fleet left Cherbourg the Minister of Marine gave to Admiral Williamson a positive promise that not alone should several armor-clad ships follow him at brief intervals, but what was of the first importance the fleet of transports would then speedily join him, conveying 30,000 or 40,000 troops for land operations. The promise has been broken in both instances, and the fleet left to its own resources, which were barely sufficient to maintain the blockade of the enemies ports. Such service is tedious and unsatisfactory. Our station is in dangerous waters, abounding in hidden reefs and shallows. There are no friendly lights to give warning in the night, no buoys to serve as marks for a guide by day, while we are compelled to constantly guard against surprises by the enemy, with small means for retaliation in open parts. We are forbidden to attack fortresses and could not do so with the prospect of success, as the heavy iron-clads draw from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet of water, with the exception of the Rochambeau, which combines a formidable armament with comparatively small draught. But little can be done with a single ship. We might attack Kiel; but to what purpose? The forts commanding the entrance are situated so high that it would be almost impossible to elevate the guns sufficiently to effect any thing, while the world has accustomed to a destructive downward fire, escaping which, they would encounter more formidable obstacles in the bay, which is filled with torpedoes and made unnavigable by the sinking of vessels connected with chain cables, leaving only a narrow and tortuous channel through which only the smallest craft can manage to pick their way. Under such circumstances it would be madness to attempt to penetrate far enough to bombard the town and capture a few wooden men-of-war. It would be a piece of senseless temerity and probably result in another German triumph. Hence the complete and disastrous failure of the French fleet in the hour of danger, notwithstanding its heavy cost to the country. There should be no fleet here, or one four times as powerful.

Bismarck Demands an Explanation from Belgium.

LONDON, September 17.—It is said Bismarck has asked an explanation from the Belgian Government for having allowed 10,000 French soldiers to cross the territory unchecked. In this connection the last number of the *Independance Belge* says: It fears Belgium has already leaned too sharply to Prussia.

Several Skirmishes—Great Destruction of Property.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 17.—There was a sharp engagement, yesterday, on the line of the Orleans Railway, near Corbiel, between the advance of the Prussian left wing and a body of Gardes Mobiles and France tireurs, supported by a detachment of the line from Paris.

The Prussian cavalry was defeated on Thursday afternoon, at Guignes, and driven back on Melun, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, which town is occupied in force on Wednesday by infantry and artillery.

Yesterday morning a column of three arms advanced from Melun upon Corbeil, fourteen miles from Paris, with the object of destroying the fine, railway bridge which crosses at that point, and to throw forward a party to cut the direct line of the railway two miles farther north, at Juvisy. The second object was attained, but the Prussians, having passed on three miles farther to Ablon, were met by a much superior force and after a severe conflict were routed and compelled to retreat upon the entrenchments which they had thrown up on a hill at Juvisy, commanding the passage of the Orge, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French.

At the same time the Prussians at Corbeil, who had established themselves in the hamlet of Essonnes, attacked the French force advancing from Lonjumeaun and Champus. They succeeded in maintaining their positions, and during the action the extensive mill and granaries on the Essonne were set on fire and burned to the ground, with all the contents not previously transported to Paris. In the action at Ablon many villas and private residences were set on fire, and the ancient Protestant church, which was built after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was seriously damaged. When your special left Charlese, the column of troops was moving out to renew the attack on the Prussians at Juvisy.

Calais Under Martial Law.

The city of Calais was this morning declared in a state of siege and placed under martial law.

Communication Cut.

The communication by rail and telegraph between Paris and Calais yesterday was cut between Amiens and Paris. A detachment of Prussian cavalry attacked the station at Creteil, near, three miles from Amiens, captured the train coming in from Brussels and burned the buildings. The communication between Amiens and Rouen still, however, remains open.

Prussians at Villeneuve and Retenal.

LONDON, September 18, 10 A. M.—The Prussians advancing on Paris have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Retenal.

No Napoleon Again.

The press of Paris, without exception, is opposed to the restoration of the Bonaparties.

All Frenchmen Rally.

The Government at Tours receives assurances from every quarter that the people are arming and hastening to the places of rendezvous.

Rome's Fall Hourly Expected.

LONDON, September 18—The latest advices from Paris state that the Pope and the Diplomatic Corps have taken refuge in Malta, and that Argyll and Rothschild, wealthy Italians, are preparing to flee the city is hourly expected.

Against Intervention.

Mr. Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech this afternoon, denounced in the strongest manner any attempt at intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form whatever. Intervention means abandonment of neutrality, but we have no desire whatever to be mixed up in the affair, not of our own seeking. I see no reason whatever to apprehend that we shall try mediation. We tried it before the war, but when you come to the point of the sword the sword has been drawn, you get a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of rights of parties, but one of relative power. The sword is an evil mediator, but it does its work decisively; and if after the parties have called the sword in we were to begin to mediate, then we should be playing our neutrality exceedingly thin. The conflicting nations know their own strength, and what they require for security if a third nation tries to interpose between them. Whatever advice it gives, it must take sides with the one or the other, and so cease to be neutral. Should we advise Prussia to be content with less than she demands, we should be actually taking the part of France against Prussia, and that is our moral position into the war in favor of France. If, on the other hand, we advised France to accept terms she deemed inconsistent with national dignity, we should be taking the part of Prussia. We are certainly in that, in my judgment, wrought to avoid.

Another reason why we ought to abstain from interference and mediation is, it is not possible to act without leaving it in the power of one belligerent to say we to recommend Prussia to do something less than she believes necessary, it would always rankle in the mind of Prussia that she felt herself compelled by Lord Lyons to do it. The Prussian statesmen would feel that we had backed them in the moment of success, and it would be a standing grievance against us forever, if we were to advise France to take terms from Prussia, supposing that she would not have done so without our interference. If both parties wished our decision, it would be our duty and pleasure to give it, and I am sure the people of England would think we should only be doing our duty. But, under the present circumstances, we ought not go. We ought not to abandon the neutral character we have maintained. The two great nations have taken upon themselves this tremendous struggle. They have appealed to the sword from a state of war which must decide between them. By force they must be guided, at least so far as England is concerned, who, having done all she could to prevent the war, ought not to take upon herself any of the responsibility of the blood that may follow. If they cannot protect the nation in war with such a country as Prussia, whose troops are called from the counter, the loom and the plough, of what use are they? Let them go home. Is victory for freedom? For an armed nation can only be the nation of freemen, by whose wishes sovereigns must henceforth abide. The issues of this war are first, what is the power of France? and next, what is the power of the heart of the Prussian nation had not been developed? Can we have been vain to expect from it such extraordinary efforts, so when the people have been consulted, they will only fight when they see their own interests involved and they will only think it for their interest, when it is for the idea of protecting the common country. Whatever be the end of this contest, it must be evident to all that Prussia cannot expect it, with no desire to acquire territory, but solely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future. They seem to point to a more prolonged freedom, than exists at present, to hold out a fair promise, if not for unusual peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as the one we are witnessing. In that hope lies the compensation for much of the bloodshed and the horrors of to-day.

Protest for Civilization.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization, protests against the probable destruction by bombardment of the libraries, observatories, museums and galleries of Paris.

Military Movements—Prussian Reinforcements.

LONDON, September 18, Evening.—On Saturday General Vinoy made a reconnoissance from Paris and discovered a force of thirty thousand Prussians at Creteil. A skirmish took place, in which the French lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

A cannonade has been heard in the direction of Fort Ivry and Charenton.

It is reported General Falkenstein's command is added to the Prussian forces approaching Paris.

Bismarck Again Unbosoms Himself.

LONDON, September 17.—The *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Rheims, September 12, says: "I had another conversation with Bismarck this morning. He said positively: The Prussian Government will not treat with any government not recognized as *de jure*, and that the only government of that character in France known to the Prussians is the government of Napoleon or the Regency, acting in his interests. We do not know," he added, "whether the whole of France will recognize the Republic. How can we treat on so serious a matter, with a provisional government, which may be disapproved to-morrow?" I asked whether any English diplomatist had arrived at headquarters to try intervention. 'I have seen no diplomatists,' was the answer. He commented sharply on the French treachery in Lorry, saying the place capitulated and the Prussians entered without opposition; then a French artillerymen blew up the magazine, killing himself, forty-five Prussian pioneers and more than three hundred Gardes Mobile."

Interview No. 2

Shortly afterward I met Count Hendell, Bismarck's counsellor. He expressed great anxiety concerning the attitude of the United States, now that the French had proclaimed a Republic, saying, "We are anxious to have American sympathy on our side, but we cannot treat with such a Republic as this."

It Is Reported

That Favre is expected at headquarters to negotiate personally for peace.

Drowning Grief in Champagne.

Several shots were fired on the troops from private houses in Malesne, a workman in Roederer's champagne warehouse shot a hussar dead from a factory window. The workman was instantly killed by the troops. They gave two hundred bottles of champagne to the comrades of the murdered man.

Personal.

Gens. Sheridan and Forsythe are here.

Paris Forts Untenable.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris writes that many of the outlying forts are without casemates, and garrisons can easily be shelled out. When the forts surrender nothing can prevent the bombardment of the city. General Trochu has declared his determination to fight it out in streets, houses and barricades.

Powerlessness of the Provisional Government.

Letters received at the British Embassy from the Interior, show the utter powerlessness of the government, in many large towns the "Reds" are supreme.

Futile Attempts.

Secretary Mailet, from the same embassy, has vainly attempted to reach the Prussian headquarters on a special mission.

How Russia Have Help to France, All Europe Shall Join the Crusade Against Them.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, on Friday, has gathered the following from a conversation with Jules Favre. Favre thus far has carefully avoided offending the monarchical governments, and should he fail to induce them to support France, he will throw himself unreservedly into the hand of the Republicans and call for a crusade, commanding the passage of the Orge, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French.

At the same time the Prussians at Corbeil, who had established themselves in the hamlet of Essonnes, attacked the French force advancing from Lonjumeaun and Champus. They succeeded in maintaining their positions, and during the action the extensive mill and granaries on the Essonne were set on fire and burned to the ground, with all the contents not previously transported to Paris. In the action at Ablon many villas and private residences were set on fire, and the ancient Protestant church, which was built after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was seriously damaged. When your special left Charlese, the column of troops was moving out to renew the attack on the Prussians at Juvisy.

Calais Under Martial Law.

The city of Calais was this morning declared in a state of siege and placed under martial law.

Communication Cut.

The communication by rail and telegraph between Paris and Calais yesterday was cut between Amiens and Paris. A detachment of Prussian cavalry attacked the station at Creteil, near, three miles from Amiens, captured the train coming in from Brussels and burned the buildings. The communication between Amiens and Rouen still, however, remains open.

Prussians at Villeneuve and Retenal.

LONDON, September 18, 10 A. M.—The Prussians advancing on Paris have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Retenal.

No Napoleon Again.

The press of Paris, without exception, is opposed to the restoration of the Bonaparties.

All Frenchmen Rally.

The Government at Tours receives assurances from every quarter that the people are arming and hastening to the places of rendezvous.

Rome's Fall Hourly Expected.

LONDON, September 18—The latest advices from Paris state that the Pope and the Diplomatic Corps have taken refuge in Malta, and that Argyll and Rothschild, wealthy Italians, are preparing to flee the city is hourly expected.

Against Intervention.

Mr. Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech this afternoon, denounced in the strongest manner any attempt at intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form whatever. Intervention means abandonment of neutrality, but we have no desire whatever to be mixed up in the affair, not of our own seeking. I see no reason whatever to apprehend that we shall try mediation. We tried it before the war, but when you come to the point of the sword the sword has been drawn, you get a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of rights of parties, but one of relative power. The sword is an evil mediator, but it does its work decisively; and if after the parties have called the sword in we were to begin to mediate, then we should be playing our neutrality exceedingly thin. The conflicting nations know their own strength, and what they require for security if a third nation tries to interpose between them. Whatever advice it gives, it must take sides with the one or the other, and so cease to be neutral. Should we advise Prussia to be content with less than she demands, we should be actually taking the part of France against Prussia, and that is our moral position into the war in favor of France. If, on the other hand, we advised France to accept terms she deemed inconsistent with national dignity, we should be taking the part of Prussia. We are certainly in that, in my judgment, wrought to avoid.

Another reason why we ought to abstain from interference and mediation is, it is not possible to act without leaving it in the power of one belligerent to say we to recommend Prussia to do something less than she believes necessary, it would always rankle in the mind of Prussia that she felt herself compelled by Lord Lyons to do it. The Prussian statesmen would feel that we had backed them in the moment of success, and it would be a standing grievance against us forever, if we were to advise France to take terms from Prussia, supposing that she would not have done so without our interference. If both parties wished our decision, it would be our duty and pleasure to give it, and I am sure the people of England would think we should only be doing our duty. But, under the present circumstances, we ought not go. We ought not to abandon the neutral character we have maintained. The two great nations have taken upon themselves this tremendous struggle. They have appealed to the sword from a state of war which must decide between them. By force they must be guided, at least so far as England is concerned, who, having done all she could to prevent the war, ought not to take upon herself any of the responsibility of the blood that may follow. If they cannot protect the nation in war with such a country as Prussia, whose troops are called from the counter, the loom and the plough, of what use are they? Let them go home. Is victory for freedom? For an armed nation can only be the nation of freemen, by whose wishes sovereigns must henceforth abide. The issues of this war are first, what is the power of France? and next, what is the power of the heart of the Prussian nation had not been developed? Can we have been vain to expect from it such extraordinary efforts, so when the people have been consulted, they will only fight when they see their own interests involved and they will only think it for their interest, when it is for the idea of protecting the common country. Whatever be the end of this contest, it must be evident to all that Prussia cannot expect it, with no desire to acquire territory, but solely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future. They seem to point to a more prolonged freedom, than exists at present, to hold out a fair promise, if not for unusual peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as the one we are witnessing. In that hope lies the compensation for much of the bloodshed and the horrors of to-day.

Protest for Civilization.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization, protests against the probable destruction by bombardment of the libraries, observatories, museums and galleries of Paris.

Military Movements—Prussian Reinforcements.

LONDON, September 18, Evening.—On Saturday General Vinoy made a reconnoissance from Paris and discovered a force of thirty thousand Prussians at Creteil. A skirmish took place, in which the French lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

A cannonade has been heard in the direction of Fort Ivry and Charenton.

It is reported General Falkenstein's command is added to the Prussian forces approaching Paris.

Bismarck Again Unbosoms Himself.

LONDON, September 17.—The *Tribune* correspondent, writing from Rheims, September 12, says: "I had another conversation with Bismarck this morning. He said positively: The Prussian Government will not treat with any government not recognized as *de jure*, and that the only government of that character in France known to the Prussians is the government of Napoleon or the Regency, acting in his interests. We do not know," he added, "whether the whole of France will recognize the Republic. How can we treat on so serious a matter, with a provisional government, which may be disapproved to-morrow?" I asked whether any English diplomatist had arrived at headquarters to try intervention. 'I have seen no diplomatists,' was the answer. He commented sharply on the French treachery in Lorry, saying the place capitulated and the Prussians entered without opposition; then a French artillerymen blew up the magazine, killing himself, forty-five Prussian pioneers and more than three hundred Gardes Mobile."

Interview No. 2

Shortly afterward I met Count Hendell, Bismarck's counsellor. He expressed great anxiety concerning the attitude of the United States, now that the French had proclaimed a Republic, saying, "We are anxious to have American sympathy on our side, but we cannot treat with such a Republic as this."

It Is Reported

That Favre is expected at headquarters to negotiate personally for peace.

Drowning Grief in Champagne.

Several shots were fired on the troops from private houses in Malesne, a workman in Roederer's champagne warehouse shot a hussar dead from a factory window. The workman was instantly killed by the troops. They gave two hundred bottles of champagne to the comrades of the murdered man.

Personal.

Gens. Sheridan and Forsythe are here.

Paris Forts Untenable.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris writes that many of the outlying forts are without casemates, and garrisons can easily be shelled out. When the forts surrender nothing can prevent the bombardment of the city. General Trochu has declared his determination to fight it out in streets, houses and barricades.

Powerlessness of the Provisional Government.

Letters received at the British Embassy from the Interior, show the utter powerlessness of the government, in many large towns the "Reds" are supreme.

Futile Attempts.

Secretary Mailet, from the same embassy, has vainly attempted to reach the Prussian headquarters on a special mission.

How Russia Have Help to France, All Europe Shall Join the Crusade Against Them.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, on Friday, has gathered the following from a conversation with Jules Favre. Favre thus far has carefully avoided offending the monarchical governments, and should he fail to induce them to support France, he will throw himself unreservedly into the hand of the Republicans and call for a crusade, commanding the passage of the Orge, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French.

At the same time the Prussians at Corbeil, who had established themselves in the hamlet of Essonnes, attacked the French force advancing from Lonjumeaun and Champus. They succeeded in maintaining their positions, and during the action the extensive mill and granaries on the Essonne were set on fire and burned to the ground, with all the contents not previously transported to Paris. In the action at Ablon many villas and private residences were set on fire, and the ancient Protestant church, which was built after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was seriously damaged. When your special left Charlese, the column of troops was moving out to renew the attack on the Prussians at Juvisy.

Calais Under Martial Law.

The city of Calais was this morning declared in a state of siege and placed under martial law.

Communication Cut.

The communication by rail and telegraph between Paris and Calais yesterday was cut between Amiens and Paris. A detachment of Prussian cavalry attacked the station at Creteil, near, three miles from Amiens, captured the train coming in from Brussels and burned the buildings. The communication between Amiens and Rouen still, however, remains open.

Prussians at Villeneuve and Retenal.

LONDON, September 18, 10 A. M.—The Prussians advancing on Paris have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Retenal.

No Napoleon Again.

The press of Paris, without exception, is opposed to the restoration of the Bonaparties.

All Frenchmen Rally.

The Government at Tours receives assurances from every quarter that the people are arming and hastening to the places of rendezvous.

Rome's Fall Hourly Expected.

LONDON, September 18—The latest advices from Paris state that the Pope and the Diplomatic Corps have taken refuge in Malta, and that Argyll and Rothschild, wealthy Italians, are preparing to flee the city is hourly expected.

Against Intervention.

Mr. Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech this afternoon, denounced in the strongest manner any attempt at intervention or mediation between France and Prussia in any form whatever. Intervention means abandonment of neutrality, but we have no desire whatever to be mixed up in the affair, not of our own seeking. I see no reason whatever to apprehend that we shall try mediation. We tried it before the war, but when you come to the point of the sword the sword has been drawn, you get a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of rights of parties, but one of relative power. The sword is an evil mediator, but it does its work decisively; and if after the parties have called the sword in we were to begin to mediate, then we should be playing our neutrality exceedingly thin. The conflicting nations know their own strength, and what they require for security if a third nation tries to interpose between them. Whatever advice it gives, it must take sides with the one or the other, and so cease to be neutral. Should we advise Prussia to be content with less than she demands, we should be actually taking the part of France against Prussia, and that is our moral position into the war in favor of France. If, on the other hand, we advised France to accept terms she deemed inconsistent with national dignity, we should be taking the part of Prussia. We are certainly in that, in my judgment, wrought to avoid.

Another reason why we ought to abstain from interference and mediation is, it is not possible to act without leaving it in the power of one belligerent to say we to recommend Prussia to do something less than she believes necessary, it would always rankle in the mind of Prussia that she felt herself compelled by Lord Lyons to do it. The Prussian statesmen would feel that we had backed them in the moment of success, and it would be a standing grievance against us forever, if we were to advise France to take terms from Prussia, supposing that she would not have done so without our interference. If both parties wished our decision, it would be our duty and pleasure to give it, and I am sure the people of England would think we should only be doing our duty. But, under the present circumstances, we ought not go. We ought not to abandon the neutral character we have maintained. The two great nations have taken upon themselves this tremendous struggle. They have appealed to the sword from a state of war which must decide between them. By force they must be guided, at least so far as England is concerned, who, having done all she could to prevent the war, ought not to take upon herself any of the responsibility of the blood that may follow. If they cannot protect the nation in war with such a country as Prussia, whose troops are called from the counter, the loom and the plough, of what use are they? Let them go home. Is victory for freedom? For an armed nation can only be the nation of freemen, by whose wishes sovereigns must henceforth abide. The issues of this war are first, what is the power of France? and next, what is the power of the heart of the Prussian nation had not been developed? Can we have been vain to expect from it such extraordinary efforts, so when the people have been consulted, they will only fight when they see their own interests involved and they will only think it for their interest, when it is for the idea of protecting the common country. Whatever be the end of this contest, it must be evident to all that Prussia cannot expect it, with no desire to acquire territory, but solely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future. They seem to point to a more prolonged freedom, than exists at present, to hold out a fair promise, if not for unusual peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as the one we are witnessing. In that hope lies the compensation for much of the bloodshed and the horrors of to-day.

Protest for Civilization.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization, protests against the probable destruction by bombardment of the libraries, observatories, museums and galleries of Paris.

Military Movements—Prussian Reinforcements.

LONDON, September 18, Evening.—On Saturday General Vinoy made a reconnoissance from Paris and discovered a force of thirty

Bismarck Will Negotiate for Peace, But Not for an Armistice.

LONDON, September 18.—Nothing is officially known of the reported armistice. The rumor is absolutely without foundation. An interview between Bismarck and Favre will probably take place, Bismarck having signified his readiness to receive him; but the same dispatch says while he has no objection to a conversation with the titular Minister, the latter must be prepared to accept Germany's terms or the interview will be useless. Germany does not feel in a position where she can be called upon be neutrals or appealed to by the French to renounce material guarantees essential to her future security, and sufficient to protect her against even distant renewal of such attempt on the part of France as has just failed. Considering also that nothing is to be gained, but much may be lost by a temporary suspension of arms, Bismarck says he will negotiate for peace but not for an armistice. He adds privately that he is well aware to what a degree of unpopularity the French Minister, in assenting to the necessary terms of peace, must expose himself, but that is not the fault of the Germans. If Favre expects his mission to be fruitful, he must be prepared to sacrifice his party to his country.

The British foreign office announces that messages have been transmitted during the last ten days by Her Majesty's Government from the belligerents to one another through Lord Lyons, and through Count Bernstoff.

Bismarck Undertakes to Muzzle a French Journal.

LONDON, September 18.—Bismarck has sent a warning to the *Independance*, a Journal of Rheims, to the effect that it must change its tone or it will be suppressed. The Paris press protest with indignation against this as an interference with the internal affairs of France, as well as a violation of the freedom of the press.

The People of Rome Favor the Admission of the National Troops.

LONDON, September 18.—The people of Rome are in favor of admitting the national troops, but the Zouaves and clergy restrain them from taking practical steps in that direction.

French Army in Vincennes.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 18.—The *Tribune* special correspondent at Paris says: The large force that began marching out of Paris on Wednesday occupies Vincennes. Two Uhlans were captured at Meaux and brought to Paris. They were followed through the streets with insinuations and insults.

About Paris.

Cannonading was distinctly heard at Paris this morning. The Prussians appear to be advancing simultaneously by the Oureay Canal and Seine Valley to sieze the chain of hills from Courde France, above Juvisy to Attis, Ablon and Villeneuve de Roi. Meanwhile Romanville and Ambervilliers will probably be first attacked on the east, and Charenton and Ivry on the South. Paris mails of Saturday evening were received in London to-night.

The Investment of Metz.

The Metz lines of investment are impregnable. Their immediate capitulation is not unlikely. The department of Haut Rhin is completely occupied.

End of the Blockade.

The *Tribune* special correspondent, at Hamburg on the 15th, says: Several days before the blockade was formally raised, the ironclads were

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE Reform meeting in Birmingham, Saturday evening, was large and enthusiastic. The speeches of R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., and Hon. JOSEPH WALTON, were attentively listened to and warmly applauded. A series of meetings for the present week are advertised in another part of this paper. We assure our friends everywhere that the good work goes bravely on, and that our cause is strengthening daily.

IT IS estimated that not half of the members of the so-called "Regular" Committee will support the ticket of the so-called "Regular" Convention. That Committee is already infected with the feeling that leads the great body of the voters to declare their intention to vote some part or the whole of the Reform ticket. The truth is, the intention is universal, and it is not surprising that so-called "Regular" committeemen should fall into line. On all hands the Reform ticket is conceded to be the best ever presented to the voters of Allegheny. For once we have honest and capable men up—a ticket concerning which there is not the slightest taint which attaches to Rings or other corrupt combinations. So unusual an opportunity to place good men in office the voters of the county are not likely to leave unimproved.

IN his letter to the Reform Committee "Deacon" WHITE expressed the hope and belief that "the August Convention" would adopt a course that would harmonize the Republican party. The "Deacon" thus in advance virtually gave his assent to the general verdict that the Convention, failing to do its duty in this respect, the Reformers stand justified and that no course is left to Republican voters but to support the Reform ticket. Mr. WHITE evidently indicated his belief that "the August Convention" ought to take a fair share of the Reform ticket, at the very least throw the old set overboard, take up new men and, if possible, present a ticket composed of as good men as the Reformers had done. In view of the fact that "the August Convention" not only spurned all offers that would harmonize the party but put up nearly the whole of the old set, it would be interesting to know what he thinks of the wisdom displayed and what he has to say why the people should not pitch the so-called "Regular" ticket overboard.

FELIX C. NEGLEY makes the statement that he received no money or other consideration for withdrawing from the contest with EBBETT for the Assessorship. We do not know that any one has said that he did. The main point remains untouched, to-wit: that EBBETT and FELIX were opposing candidates; that Gen. NEGLEY gave his indorsement to FELIX, whereupon there was a row and EBBETT proceeded in haste to Washington; that the thing was "fixed up" by outside parties, whereby the General's indorsement was transferred to EBBETT and the appointment obtained. At the time there was considerable talk about the consideration; and since, down to the present, there has been and still is, much talk in quarters not unfriendly to the parties about advances, and an assessment on federal officers to cover the same. "It was not 'Dos' CAMEROS, but a Pittsburgher who put up the needful," was the knowing remark of a knowing individual of the Ring ilk. And still the question is, and still will the question be, why the change from FELIX to EBBETT, and out of what has grown the almost common talk on the subject, as has been indicated?

NOTHING is more common than to hear "Regulars" lamenting the weakness of their ticket, more especially the legislative nominees. The leaders themselves will not deny that the ticket is weak, from head to foot. They give no reason why the "better men" they promised were not nominated; they only say that now that the ticket has been nominated it must be supported. To clench the argument they fall back on the promises contained in their resolutions. Although the candidates are confessedly poor, their resolutions are fair. Now a faction that could or would not redeem the pledges solemnly and repeatedly made to throw overboard the old hacks and put up "better men," will not be very likely to redeem their paper pledges, and cause themselves for not keeping one set of promises they make new ones, and ask to be taken on those fresh promises. When reproached with having violated pledges not a month old concerning candidates, they reply by saying what fine new ones have been made in the resolutions. An intelligent people cannot be gulled in this way.

WHERE the Democracy think it will pay them to make free trade speeches, their speakers exhibit a sheet of pasteboard upon which they have arranged a number of samples of dry goods, after the manner of jobbing houses, and under each is printed the gold value of the same abroad, and also the figures which represent the increase in price to laboring classes on account of the Radical Tariff. Nothing is said, however, of the prices that these foreigners will charge when they have broken down American competition and have the trade all to themselves. Admitting, what is not correct, that we are charged exorbitant and oppressive prices by home manufacturers, is not all the money still in the country and doing everybody more good than if it had gone across the ocean to the foreign coffers? But dry goods is generally a luxury, and a country's wealth depends more on its iron manufactures, and on this point let *The Ironmonger* of London, speaking to English tradesmen, testify:

"We are running a great risk in England of being beaten by America in the manufacture of axes, shovels hoes and other implements of the kind. The Yankee steel, both cast and welded, is fully up to the strength of the best English; in fact, to such a degree that it is not only supplanting our products but in *every* *corner of the world it is being largely exported to the European continent*. American tools are handy and cheap, and their medium cutlery of all kinds is of out-door, and their medium cutlery of all kinds is cheaper and better than any manufactured here."

THE business community know how difficult it has been in past years to have their interests properly attended to at Harrisburg; how continually those interests have been trifled with by schemes hatched nobody knows precisely by whom, and "put through" by means nobody can say precisely what, though few doubt. Generally has it been the case if meritorious legislation was needed, an agent had to be employed to attend to it; and, shameful as it is, a little, or a good deal of money had to be paid. We cannot instruct this community in regard to these things. They are understood perfectly by all classes. What we propose now is to ask whether the community is disposed to remedy this evil? Out of these and kindred wrongs has grown the Reform Movement. The character of the Reform ticket is the best pledge that men could give of their intention, a better guaranty they could not give of what will be the result if it is elected. It is of little moment to those who have brought the ticket out, compared to the stake which community as a whole has, whether it succeed or not. They have simply created the opportunity to apply the remedy which all agree is so much needed. We think they deserve the hearty thanks of all who have a stake in society for what they have done and what they are doing, and they do not permit themselves to doubt what will be the result of their efforts. Knowing that there is an intelligence and honesty among men which can at all times be relied on to promote what is right and needful, they expect with entire confidence the support and co-operation which will crown their endeavors with complete success. Shall they be disappointed?

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

It cannot be denied that taxation in Allegheny county, which for years has been continually going up, has come to be a great burden on the people. It would be freely borne, however, if a sufficient reason could be shown. The fact is, there is no cause but extravagance and wastefulness.

We will not now undertake to say what proportion of the taxes comes from excessive salaries, exorbitant fees, useless jobs and wasteful contracts, originated by persons who rely upon getting a living off the public. We can safely say that the proportion is considerable. There is not a farmer in the county who has given attention to the subject, but is convinced that there is a nest of politicians here in Pittsburgh who have no other business than politics, by which we mean the parceling out the offices generally among themselves, and running conventions that they may not miss their game. We would not be understood as saying that all who are connected with our county offices are open to the charge of jobbery, for we know very well that some there are who are faithful and valuable public servants. But they are never found "setting up" conventions to keep in office, and are never found in Rings of any kind.

Nevertheless there is nothing more true than that there exists a Ring who, by managing conventions, divide among themselves a considerable share of the offices. Some of them in a few years have grown rich on excessive salaries and exorbitant fees, and others there are who expect to do equally as well. These private fortunes, acquired in a few years, come out of the tax payers, who in the past few years have paid not less than a QUARTER OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS more than would have been fair compensation. We are for paying good salaries, especially to those who perform important duties and incur great responsibility; but we are not in favor of paying ten and fifteen and even twenty thousand dollars when one-half would be liberal.

It is a practical question for the tax payers of Allegheny county to decide. It is now fairly before them. The Reform movement affords them an opportunity to decide it.

The extravagances, extortions and high salaries of the past cannot be remedied now; but the future can be protected. Now is the time to say whether or not a quarter of a million of dollars shall be saved in the next five years.

The office holders' clique—those who principally have participated in this extraordinary bounty, are before the people with a full ticket for the offices to be filled at the next election. On it are familiar names, which of themselves would instruct these tax-payers if they want to reform their evils, how to act. But back of it are the old set of wire pullers, the jobbers, contractors, the Court House and other rings—the office-holding brigade who, though they are trying to keep out of sight just at present, are only waiting to divide the plunder.

On the other hand is the Reform Republican ticket, composed of new men, not one of them an office seeker, all upright and capable. The ticket is pledged to cut down the salaries, and to do whatever can be done to reduce taxation. Back of it are the solid Republicans of the county—tax-payers, and the great mass of community who believe that it is necessary to observe both Economy and Honesty in public affairs.

TAX payers of Allegheny county! which ticket will you take?

THE NATURE OF THE WAR.

According to the latest advices, LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, is apparently enjoying the manifold delights of the enchanting retreat of Wilhelmshohe, near Kassel, kindly assigned him as a temporary residence by King WILLIAM. The two mighty nations thrown into collision by his immediate act, are continuing the conflict, unaffected by his withdrawal from the scenes of hostility. In fact, he was a mere voice and nothing more in the initiation of the fearful warfare which now almost shakes the world. *It* is the culmination of a series of events, of an "increasing purpose" on the part of each of the nations concerned; a series and a "purpose" which run backward through centuries, and which can be definitely and distinctly traced for more than fifty years. Since the day on which BLUCHER and his Prussians entered Paris in triumph, the French nation has never ceased to long for revenge and to anticipate its time with impatience; and since, controlled by their allies, the Germans of that time failed to humiliate the French for insults and injuries sustained from them, they have never ceased to hope for the consummation under more favorable circumstances. The hope, gradually hardening into a sense of duty, has been transmitted as a moral heirloom from father to son, and in the present generation it seems destined to become fruition; just as the purpose of vengeance on the part of the French seems destined in the present generation, perhaps in a few days, to end in utter failure and degradation. In anticipation of the future inevitable conflict the two peoples have acted each according to its specific and peculiar character, or we may say, according to its race. The French, confident in their valor, martial aptitudes and resources and ever exulting in their past, looked forward to the collision sure of victory over an enemy whom the first NAPOLEON'S genius had taught them almost to despise. In the glory of recent triumphs they forgot former defeats. Lest the desire of battle should die out, they were careful to keep old animosities alive by fresh insults and satire. Too many of them seemed less desirous of a good cause of quarrel than of a cause which would enlist and unite the popular sympathies—and for this purpose the necessity for the rectification of the Eastern boundary of their country has been continually agitated and inculcated in the instruction of the young. So successfully was this notion impressed upon the general French mind, that probably a majority of the nation would at any time for many years have regarded a war declared for its realization as a righteous war. Knowing, however, that it would not thus appear in the eyes of neutral Europe, it was necessary to wait for some other *casus belli*. But war against the Germans they have been determined to have, a war which should gain glory, triumph, revenge, extension of territory for France, and which should inflict humiliation, and deprivation of land upon their antagonists.

The Prussians also (with whom as regards France other Germans are in perfect sympathy) having old grudges to revenge, have long foreseen the coming conflict without either regret or alarm. Nations, like individuals, may learn in suffering to be strong, and no nation on the continent of Europe has ever been so disciplined by affliction as the Prussian. The lessons of the seven years war and the impression which it left on the people have never been forgotten or effaced. "Thoughtful, earnest, self contained and self-sustained," according to all testimony, there is hardly such another population in Europe. With a government which would be intolerable to Englishmen or Americans, they are on the whole reconciled to it. Though there is a party of reformers, perhaps a majority of the people desire no change. At any rate, their Government has entire control of them, and it is believed that for nearly half a century their rulers have been drilling and preparing them to do the work which they are now doing in France. With the Prussian success and Prussian commanders the entire German host becomes an army of matchless efficiency. In anticipating the conflict, on their part, there has been little or no boasting, no talk about glory, no threats of revenge. A well educated, Protestant people, conscience has been respected, and the only war with France contemplated has been a war of defense, an assertion of their strength against French aggression. But the work of preparation has gone steadily on through scores of years, in the certainty that the aggression would be made and the assertion necessary. The Prussian territory has been a standing camp, and the Prussian nation a nation of drilled soldiers, while the parts of France likely to be the scenes of strife, have been explored, surveyed and mapped as if they were Prussian land.

Chiefly also with reference to the same end, Prussian statesmen have toiled and even warred for the unity of Germany; an object partially effected in 1866 and consummated by the French declaration of war. Hence, in the knowledge of their own finished preparation and of the non-preparation of the French, no well informed German for a moment doubted about ultimate victory in the contest.

With the relations of the two great nations thus stated, Americans had nothing to do. Our government could have no influence in either preventing or arresting the war, and our whole duty consisted in maintaining a strict neutrality. As people devoted to the pursuits of peace and despising the mere glory to be acquired in war, believing in popular education and desiring the ascendancy of Protestantism, we might not be able to help sympathising with the belligerent of like mind; but we were clearly called to avoid the passions provoked by the conflict and in our thoughts to be fair to both parties. Instead of pursuing this judicious course, many American newspapers, ignorantly assuming that the French Emperor was the cause of the war, had only good to say of the German side and only evil of the French as long as he was in power. The moment he was arrested and a republic proclaimed by a few people in France, they foolishly called on the Germans to suspend military operations and make way for the new republic. The truth is that NAPOLEON in declaring war was inspired by the French people, even as his name in reminding them of former triumphs over Germany, was the secret of much of whatever favor he had ever had with them. The Provisional Government was appointed to carry on the war, and the proclamation of the republic a mere attempt to arouse the military enthusiasm of other times. In fact there is no republic in France; to establish a republic in the presence of five hundred thousand invaders is impossible, and besides, we know that France does not want a republic. But a republic would not change the character of the war, and if Germany was entitled to our preference before, it is entitled to it still. The sudden transfer of sympathy from the Germans to the French simply because a republic has been partially proclaimed, is an amazing instance of ineptitude.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

It would be difficult to mention an enterprise of so much immediate importance to Pittsburgh as this. We are glad to know that new life has been infused into it, that a strong committee, at the head of which stands Captain W. W. MARTIN, has been appointed to enlist the co-operation of our citizens. Considering what benefits the road when completed will confer on our city, the only wonder is that there should be any need of special exertion, or that a month should elapse before the necessary means for insuring the construction of the road were provided. It will open an entirely new and extensive country which would be brought at once to our doors. The road sooner or later must become a great trunk line to the South, seaboard and gulf. No enterprise has for many years been presented to our citizens with so much in its favor or that promised such immediate and important results. We hope that our capitalists will give their hearty co-operation to Captain MARTIN'S committee.

THE Reform Ticket appeals for support to the sober-thinking, responsible voters. The Movement is in their interests—and of everything valuable in community. The complaint has long been that our politics were corrupt and growing more so; that large majorities had made our political managers not only careless as to their own actions, but contemptuous of the complaints of those on whom the wrongs most heavily fell. These complaints, as every one knows, are well founded. The necessary result of the long possession of almost undisputed power in the hands of a few men is degeneracy, imperiousness, extravagance, corruption. Under such a rule the community that pays the taxes, to which the effect of bad legislation, oppressive exactions, gross mismanagement, intrigue and corruption comes directly home, cannot be expected always to be patient and uncomplaining. The complaints natural to such a state of things have found expression in the Reform Movement. Its embodiment is the Reform Ticket. The only reason yet ventured why Republicans should not support it is that it is not "regular," so that to be "regular" is the party and community must be at whatever imperious, unscrupulous leaders may see fit to place upon them, support the candidates they set up and applaud whatever they do. From such a rule the Reformers have taken an appeal to the people. They go directly before them asking the support of the moral sense of voters of every class. This appeal raises a question of much interest. It is no more nor less than what is right, what is necessary for the general welfare. They count on the support of such a community as this, even though they be tabooed by the leaders and cliques that have provoked the rebellion as irregular. It comes home to the conscience and interest of every voter. What shall be the answer to the question, which way shall the issue be decided?

IT is undeniable that when the Reform Movement was started, it was retorted that if our manufacturers and mechanics gave it countenance those who style themselves "Regulars" would organize on the free trade platform and punish them for so doing. Although this idea was not openly acted on, it betrayed the spirit of the leaders who have undertaken to whip in manufacturers and mechanics to the support of their ticket. One might safely infer that the whippers in would find their job a difficult one—quite as difficult as that of whipping in tax payers they have been robbing of tens of thousands of dollars every year. Our information is that thus far they have not succeeded well. So also of the Coal and River interests. When the Reform Ticket was pointed to as just to these great interests, the reply was: "Let them go to"—anywhere but a good place, if those connected with them see fit to encourage the Reformers. These interests also are expected to submit to the whipping in process and follow the "regular" lead in support of a ticket which ignores them totally. Just as long as these things are submitted to will there be no improvement. Let there be a little irregular work done now and we can begin to hope for better things, but not before. We rejoice in being able to say that this work will be done, and that, too, right earnestly.

The complaint comes from Dakota that the Indians, who have always been peaceable, and we have caused the Government the least trouble, stand less chance of fair treatment from the authorities than those who fight when they are not fed. It is not the tribes that have given up good lands for poorer, and have quietly advanced in the arts of civilization, but the wild, hostile and unfriendly Indians that receive the largest share of Government bounty, and require it. From present appearances the peaceful Indians are to suffer greatly this year, because their crops have failed, and Congress based their appropriations upon the expectation of good harvests. Such a calamity happened last year, but the agent at Fort Berthold, Captain W. Clifford, by care and economy, managed to get them through the winter, but this year the prospects are gloomier. It is suggested that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some responsible authority, should have discretionary power to make extra provision for the maintenance of the peaceful tribes, whenever their harvests fail or they are in extraordinary need of assistance. This is no more than just. These tribes have been faithful to their treaties from the first, and have often prevented war by refusing to fight when their wild comrades have urged them to battle with the pirs. The Government show as good, even better, care for those faithful ones and much will be done toward making the other Indians faithful.

NEW YORK politics just now are interesting, if not creditable. Among the Republicans there is rumored opposition to WOODFORD'S nomination, on the charge of procuring it by bribery in money and promises of offices, and there are also charges of discreditable things in his army career. Another convention is talked of, with Horace Greeley, General J. F. Robinson and Marshall O. Roberts as candidates, but the *Tribune* pshaws Woodford, counsels harmony and may quiet the difficulty. The Democrats are likely to have two city delegations to choose between, and each well backed with shoulder-hitters. Tammany and the Young Democracy will each try to control the Rochester convention, and if the latter have to yield they will make Tammany pay them roundly. It's an interesting state of affairs all around, highly creditable to a popular government and encouraging to European Republicans.

GEN. SCHENCK and Lew. Campbell, his opponent, have arranged for a series of discussions, and Gen. Sigel will canvass the district per Gen. Schenck.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The industrial resources of Germany for supplying the material of war are very great, owing to the encouragement given to home industry. The mining returns for 1867 show, in the Customs Union, a product of more than 474,000,000 cwt. of coal, 140,000,000 cwt. peat, 7,378,000 cwt. of zinc ore, 3,377,000 cwt. copper ore; and the year's return of smelting and founding operations shows a product of more than 20,000,000 cwt. raw iron, 6,000,000 cwt. cast ware, nearly 11,000,000 cwt. bar and rolled iron, 1,200,000 cwt. beaten iron plate, 2,462,000 cwt. of steel, 1,277,000 cwt. plate or bar zinc, 879,000 cwt. pig lead.

The records of the Treasury Department show that during the year ending June 30, 1870, the number of immigrants who arrived here was 387,697, of which 235,551 were males, and 651,546 females; 73,000 came from Germany, 60,000 from Great Britain, 31,000 from Ireland, and 14,000 from China.

It appears from official statistics that of the total import for 1870, $415,847,213 worth were dutiable, and $46,508,959 free of duty; $208,481,774 worth were entered for consumption, and $191,874,859 were entered for warehouse, Foreign goods carried nearly 60 per cent. of the whole imports in 1869, and 67 per cent. in 1870. Of the total exports, 65 per cent. in 1869, and 62 per cent. in 1870, and of the whole, 67 per cent. in 1869, and 64½ per cent. in 1870.

A New York paper says a gentleman can not be insane, even in Fifth avenue, and be perfectly assured after his purchase that carriages may not wait all night by his door for debased wretches, or that painted Jezebels shall not sit in his daughters' pews, or throw bouquets at windows of the house next to his own.

In Richmond, Va., no rain has fallen for seventy-two days—a space rarely equalled in the records of meterology. Other parts of the county have experienced a like deprivation. Springs have ceased to run, and the usual supplies of wells and springs in many rural districts have failed altogether.

A Washington dispatch states that, although there has been no decision on the application for an extension of the Morse-Steel patent for sole manufacturing steel, it is conversant with patent laws say that under the new legislation there is scarcely any possibility that the extension will be granted.

Quite a number of ladies have applied for admission to the Medical Department of Michigan University, and it is stated on good authority that as many as fifty will be at the opening of the term. Several young ladies have made applications for admission to the law department which is making quite a sensation.

The fresh water canal from the Nile to Ismailia, Suez Canal, and thence to Suez has entirely changed even the climate there. Where nothing but desert sand formerly existed there is now a pretty town with flourishing gardens, public and private, avenues of trees, and they have rain in winter, which was never before known.

Some think the Pope will be left in possession of what is called the "Leonine City," being those two, out of the fourteen districts into which the city of Rome is divided, that are on the right bank. They are sometimes designated as the Vatican and Trastevere, and contain the cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican, and the Castle of St. Angelo.

The advices from North Carolina represent the conservatives soon to be in full power, and the ex-rebels exultant and threatening to impeach Governor Holden for paying his militia against the orders of the courts.

On the arrival at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, of the news of the war between France and Prussia, a French war steamer challenged the Prussian gunboat Meteor to come out and fight, but being unevenly matched the challenge was declined, the steamer then ran off in search of the French West India Islands.

It is announced as reliable that the One-Hundredth street live stock yards, New York, have been sold as a site for the coming World's Fair.

The French steamer Lafayette was detained for a large quantity of arms that are being prepared for the French government, and will be shipped on Tuesday morning. The ship will also take out about five hundred passengers who are anxious to see the astonishing display of fire-works in the environs of Paris.

The vacancies in the Revenue Marine service are to be filled from outside of New England.

This year's Cuban sugar crop is believed to be 678,162 tons, an increase of 8,962 tons over last year, though a decrease has been expected.

The New York Liberal Club held its first annual soiree Friday, when Prof. Van der Weyde exhibited a jelly made of old boots, which are after all nothing but gelatine, when the tannin of tanning is expelled by chemistry.

All the leading Paris bankers are said to have removed their deposits and other valuables.

Another "poisoning by mistake" occurred at Amagansett, L. I., Wednesday. Mrs. Gerardus Sandford, (Mrs. Killingsworth) an old lady, being unwell the servant girl was sent to the druggist's with a verbal message and asked for eight grains of morphine, which Dr. Van Scoyoc put up for the lady. Mrs. Killingsworth took and was soon beyond mortal help. The girl was to ask for quinine, not morphine, and if she had been given a written order the accident might not have occurred.

In Arkansas in two years of Republican rule more than 2,500 free schools with over 100,000 pupils have been put in successful operation, and over 1,000 school houses built.

Chicago has a magnetic well at last. It is on Lake st., Gage's farm, is 1,200 feet deep, flows 100 gallons of water daily and has plenty of magnetism, as is testified by fifty Chicago savants and nabobs, who inspected it at a banquet.

The New Orleans floating debt is only $2,000,000.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of November 26, 1868, concludes as follows of public opinion in Germany by an English gentleman who had lately visited different parts of it and had good opportunities of ascertaining the views of all classes: "The partisans of German unity declare that if the victory fall to their lot, peace must be made in Paris, but it is not the Emperor who will sign the treaty."

Eighteen years and six months to a garroter, twelve days and six months each to two desperate robbers, and ten years to another, were sentences by Judge Bedford in New York the other day, and if the just work can be continued for a year or two and those of the wretches get pardoned, some good may come out of Gotham yet.

The Detroit *Post* says that one of the most accomplished tonsorial artists in that city is a married woman, who is not only young but good looking.

Newark, New Jersey, is to have the finest Cathedral in the country, larger than the one in New York, and to take twelve or fifteen years in building, and to be of brown stone and Aberdeen granite.

A Texas octogenerian says, from first to last, he has received by discharges of guns and pistols into his body, one hundred and seventy-five shots; has both legs, collar bone and seven ribs broken, and his skull cracked, and is the father of twenty children.

The Democrats are the "ins" in Wayne county, Michigan, and upon the adjournment of their Convention there was witnessed the singular, but very appropriate, spectacle of all the members thereof in the charge of the Prosecuting Attorney, and being handed over by him to the sheriff in the county jail.

PERSONAL.

It is suggested that the apathy of England in reference to France, arises from the direct personal influence of the Queen. She is so connected with German houses by ties of marriage and blood, that she dare not permit the government to give expression to the clear and passionate wish of the people.

There are nine princes of the house of Bonaparte, but only one of them is with the French army, or taking any part with the French Republic. Young Bonaparte-Patterson is with his regiment, and is the only member of the family who seems willing to take any personal risk to defend the honor of his house and race.

Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, is soon to marry Miss Terry, an accomplished New York lady.

It seems that the regulations exempt a vice admiral from being placed on the retired list, the same as admirals and officers of a lower grade. When Admiral Farragut was promoted to vice admiral the supposition was that he could be retired in December next, but it now appears that it cannot be done.

The reading world would be sorry to learn that even Parke Godwin could not save *Putnam*, that after October it will be consolidated with "Scribner's Monthly," the success of which "Home at Home." Such a combination ought to make a strong magazine.

The Baroness de Rennont has been driven from her chateau, Grand Vernenil, near Montmedy, by the Prussians. She is 91 years old, and this is the third time, they having forced her to leave in '92 and again in 1814. She thinks of getting another place, will try to save her property and will be 92 or 93 years hence, and drive her out again.

Attorney General Akerman is quite ill at Atlanta, Ga.

Andrew J. Garvey, a Tammany leader, was married a few days ago, when he presented his bride with a $100,000 diamond necklace. The silver service presents from political friends amounted to $75,000 and the jewelry to $50,000. Ring politics pays in New York.

It is authoritatively asserted that General Butler has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts, as has also Mr. Dawes, thus leaving the field clear for Mr. Wilson, unless some turn of events should bring Butler out again or give Wendell Phillips a chance.

The will of the late Benjamin Nathan, whose tragical death is yet fresh in the minds of the community, has been made public. It is dated the 31st day of December, 1869. The testator's sisters are remembered as follows; Clara, $5,000; Elvira, $1,000; Myrtilla, $5,000; Rebecca, $5,000; Grace, $5,000; Ravenna, $15,000, and Heltz, $1,000. The following are the charitable bequests: Mount Sinai Hospital, $11,000; Blind Institution, $1,000; Hebrew Relief Association, $1,000; Ladies' Benevolent Society, $500, and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $2,000. To each of the sons $75,000 is left, and the same amount to each of the daughters, in addition to the amount of $75,000 left his son Washington, the will directs that the money is to be held in trust until he attains the age of twenty-five, or marries a lady born in and professing the Hebrew faith, with certain restrictions.

A week from to-day Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant will leave Long Branch for Cambridge, Mass., where Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., goes to resume his studies in Harvard University, he already having completed one term there and just entering on his sophomore year. Miss Nellie Grant will also go with them, and thence they will accompany her to near Hartford, Connecticut, where she is to enter a female seminary. Little Jessie, the only remaining child except Fred Grant, the oldest, who is at West Point Academy, will spend his winter at the White House. The trip to which I have referred will occupy several days, and immediately after will begin the packing for the winter's residence at Washington.

MR. WALTON AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

Rejection of Public Opinion—The People's Candidate

[From the Sunday Leader.]

The blunder of the period from a political point of view, is certainly the foolish attack the *Gazette* has been making upon Mr. Walton's character and antecedents. Though in Indorsing his legislative course, last spring when Mr. Walton was "regular," it viciously denounces him now for that self-same course. In order to abuse him in the minds of the people, it is willing to denounce schemes and measures, which itself either indorsed at the time they were on the tapis, or conspicuously failed to condemn, and most disingenuously conceals the fact that three or four of the very men the *Gazette* now floats at its masthead "for Assembly," voted and spoke precisely as Mr. Walton did on these questions.

We cannot say that this course of proceeding has injured the *Gazette* in the eyes of the people, because it is no more than the people expected of a paper that would support Beelzebub if he were regularly nominated, and would denounce Gabriel if he were a Bolter. But if it has benefitted Mr. Walton. The people see that this throwing of mud has not blackened him, and feel an increase of respect immediately. Mr. Walton is an honest and honorable man and a fearless and efficient legislator. His record is as fair as that of any man who has represented this county in Harrisburg, and the people, especially the business portion thereof, recognize the fact that he is more of a *doer* than a talker at Harrisburg. It is not more than such capable and thoroughly useful man as Mr. Walton is not slaughtered by the combination of the objections of a clique of politicians which *tried hard* to get him into their "ring," and failing in their desperate effort now to abuse him—as Potiphar's wife, under somewhat similar circumstances, did Joseph.

ALL is not lovely in political affairs in Tennessee. The influence of Andrew Johnson is quite a disturbing element in the Democratic party, and seemed at one time likely to break up the State Convention. The Johnson men wanted a resolution denouncing secession, but the ultra Democracy would countenance no such heresy, and the matter was only got over by omitting anything about secession in the platform. Still the ultras were in the majority and went to as great extremes as they could, so that many of the Union men and old Whigs are dissatisfied. A. S. Colyer, an ex-member of the Confederate Congress, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and a liberal and progressive man, is to announce himself as independent candidate for Governor, and thoroughly canvass the State. This is the beginning of the split in State politics, for as Johnson's own district matters are worse, the Congressional Nominating Convention having broken up in a row, because of adopting the two-thirds rule for nomination. The contest was between James Wilson and Andrew Johnson, Waite receiving fifty-two votes, and Johnson fifty votes; failing to overturn the two-third rule, no nomination was effected. Johnson says he does not want to run for Congress unless he is forced to do so for the good of the country. This district, the First, has as the Radical nominee, R. R. Butler, against whom cadet peddling and bounty frauds are alleged,

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS TO R. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

$10.000

EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable Semi-annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 17, 1870.

Towards the close of the week the activity of the local money market increased, and the banks, as a general thing, had applications for all they could lend. Private lenders are placing large amounts of their idle balances in good sixty, ninety and four months paper through brokers, at rates according to the risk they run. Offerings of good names are readily negotiated at from ten to twelve per cent. a year, and lower grades at higher figures.

Local stocks are without any new features, transactions being so light as to make it difficult to give fair quotations.

—In New York to-day the week closes upon very quiet markets at the Stock Exchange, though as a rule there is more activity in some of the departments than yesterday. The war news is meagre in tone and unimportant in its effect upon prices, though the cable reports a firm feeling on the London 'Change, Consols being quoted at 92, and Five-Twenties at 90. The Government bond market is dull and devoid of intefest, though prices are strong, particularly on the new Five-twenties. The belief that Secretary Boutwell will refund a large currency balance by increased bond purchases during the fall has been calculated to impart firmness to prices.

The market opened with an advance on last night's closing prices of ⅛ on currency 6s, and a decline of ⅛@⅜ on the old bonds, being steady at 111½ @ 111¾. The week's closing prices are as follows:

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 5's, 1881, cpn	111½@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862, cpn	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864, cpn	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, cpn	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾	110¾@110¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, cpn	110¼@110½	110¼@110½	110¼@110½	110¼@110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, cpn	109½@109¾	109½@109¾	109½@109¾	109½@109¾
U. S. 10-40's, cpn	109¼@109½	109¼@109½	109¼@109½	109¼@109½
Currency 6's	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾	111¾@111¾

There is a continued feeling of ease in the money market and borrowers of all their requirements at 5@6 per cent. on call on pledge of approved collateral, though the bond dealers are not paying over 5 per cent.

In the market for commercial paper there is but little business reported, though the city banks report few applications for discounts. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent.

The currency movement is unimportant, the depressed condition of the breadstuffs market at the West exerting an important influence upon the outflow.

The gold market is dull and devoid of speculative feature, all the sales of the week ranging between 111¾ and 111¾, as against 111¾@111¾ yesterday. The sales are trifling in amount, though the bidding is decidedly feverish. The borrowing needed for cash gold is active, and the following are the rates: Flat flat and 2 per cent, exchange house, 1-4c. per cent, par annum, and 1-6@ per cent. until Monday.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of today says: Representatives of three Western competing trunk lines have for late been in private convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel, finally adjourning yesterday without accomplishing their main object, which was the adoption of fall and winter rates for the transportation of Western freights, which are still about fifty per cent. below usual winter prices. It was found impracticable to advance rates at present, owing to the cheap freights adopted by a rival line. The latter, which cannot be considered by other corporations, is a New England organization known as the "National Dispatch," and shipments of goods and merchandise made direct from Boston to all important points West, about 25 per cent. cheaper than from New York. This company has made with large shippers are made a year ahead. The route is by the way of the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Roads to Detroit, and thence by various lines to the South and West. By the present system of freight rates New York shippers find it more advantageous to forward dry goods and general merchandise to the West via Boston.

The stock market opened with a firm tone, continuing steady at the close of the week, which was a fractional decline on most of the leading shares. The transactions were on a moderate scale, chiefly confined to Rock Island, New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern preferred, Wabash, and the St. Paul's, the decline being occasioned by sales for the purpose of realizing the late advance. New York Central's ock sold from 93¾ to 93, and closed firm at 93¼@93½. Lake Shore 93@93¼. Northwest ern preferred 88@88¾. Rock Island 110¾@110¾. Pacific mail common 64@64¼, and preferred 91¼@91¾, and Wabash 59¼@59¾. In the miscellaneous list there was an active business in Quicksilver, which fell from 43¾ at the opening to 42¾ on a pressure to sell. Boston, Hartford and Erie was strong and advanced on quite liberal purchases to 49¾, express shares being dull and neglected.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 88 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various points on the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 17, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Do North'n	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Erie	23	23¼	23¼	23
Do preferred	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Reading	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾
Harlem	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Michigan Cent'l	93½	93½	93½	93½
Lake Shore	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central	136	135½	135½	135½
Lake Shore	93¼	93	93	93
Cleve'l and Pitts	90	90	90	90
Northwestern	83½	83¾	84	84
Do preferred	88½	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	63½	64¼	64¼	64¼
Do preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash	59	59¼	59¼	59¼
Do preferred	70½	70½	70½	70½
Fort Wayne	95	95	94½	95
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	64	64	64	64
Adams Express	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Wells Fargo	42	42	42	42
American	47	47	47	47
United States	114	114	114	114
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93	93¼	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	89¾	89¾		¼
Erie	23¼	23		¼
Reading	97¾	97½	¼	
Harlem	131¾	131¾		
Illinois Central	136	135½		½
Lake Shore	93¾	93		¾
Cleve'l and Pitts	90	90		
Northwestern	83½	83¾	¼	
Do. preferred	88¾	88¾		
Rock Island	110¾	110¾		
St. Paul	63½	64¼	¾	
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾		
Wabash	59	59¼	¼	
Do. preferred	70½	70½		
Fort Wayne	95	94½		½
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	64	64		
Adams Express	65¾	65¾	¼	
Gold	111¾	111¾		

—At Philadelphia to-day stocks were steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 111; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 22; Reading Railroad, 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59½; Gold, 111.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 17, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has presented nothing very new or interesting. Trade may be termed brisk for the season. So far as relates to the leading articles, but few changes have been noted, and there will be found under the proper heads. The fall trade will no doubt open early. The leading business men are making extensive preparations to that end. New goods are being received daily, besides large parcels on the way. The heavy increase in the spring and summer trade has stimulated dealers, and caused them to lay in large stocks. Flour—The market remains steady, with a good jobbing demand. The receipts have fallen off, still the leading houses have an ample supply on hand of good standard brands. The mills are well employed, so far as the state of wheat their stock is ample, most of them are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business supplying the local trade, with an occasional order for a few barrels to ship for export. Bacon and provisions—The market was very firm with an active demand at a slight advance on previous prices. The stock on hand is not a large one and will soon be exhausted unless we have liberal receipts. The question is where can a fresh stock be obtained on favorable terms.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We have no change to notice as regards prices or demands. The receipts were fair; since our last 525 bbls were among the receipts. Prices have not changed. The extra rates were $2.00@2.50@3.00 per barrel.

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, being well prepared for the fall trade. Pearls, refined 5@6 cents, 5½@6c. p. common, 4c p cent. 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 6@6½c p ℔.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet testers 5@6c p gal.

BEANS—Dull at $1 90@2 p bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CANDLES—Market well supplied; sales of Pioneer Hydramite at $2 90@3 p bbl; Louisville $2 60@2 p ℔ bx.

BUTTER—The late advance has increased the receipts very materially. Prices have evidently reached their highest point. We can report sales of fresh roll suitable for table use at 25@30c; medium 23@25c; common 18@20 p ℔.

FISH—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Shorts, $1 00 ₰ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₰ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₰ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₰ bush; bran, $1 00 ₰ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₰ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₰ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues very firm with a good trade demand. The advance we have previously noticed has been maintained. The stock on hand is not a large one, and will soon need replenishing. Quotations range as follows: Shoulders 10c; ribbed sides, 17½c; clear sides 17¾; breakfast bacon 21c. sugar cured hams 21½@22c; Dried Beef, S. C. canvassed 23½@24c; leaf lard 16½c; do bucket 19c. Mess Pork, $28 50.

FISH—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made to a fair extent on the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 50 ₰ bbl; No. 1 do, $26 50@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large $18 50; small $15; No. 3 large, $15; No. 3 medium, $13 50; No. 3 small, $12 50; No. 1 Lake herring $4 10; do white fish $6 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₰ half bbl.

PEACHES—The season is fast drawing to a close; prices at present are very uncertain, being governed by quality and condition. Sales at $2 25@3 00 ₰ box; inferior lower.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 25@30c ₰ ℔.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 00@2 50 ₰ bbl.

FEED—In moderate demand; sales Pranes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₰ box; Valencia raisins 13½c in bags.

FEATHERS—Are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at at 80@85c; sales were made from store at the full rates.

CHICKENS—Are coming in more freely; sales were reported at 40, 50@60c ₰ pair, as to size and condition.

BEESWAX—The receipts were moderate and so were the demand; we can report sales at 38@40c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1 01 @ 05 ₰ bushel.

FLOUR—The market was not an active one, buyers, generally speaking, being a little shy, most of them holding off for lower prices. How long they will be so we do not know. Small is easier asked than answered. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 1,200 sacks; rye, 114 sacks; barley, 150 sacks; wheat, 441 sacks; corn, 245 sacks. The mills quote wheat: No 2 spring at $5 25; Hard No 2 do white, $5 50@6 00; amber Southern $5 50@5 75 ₰ bush. Oats—prices steady but unchanged; sales were reported from first hands at 44@45c; with sales at 48@50c. Corn dull, particularly shelled; holders generally being anxious to realize; corn scarce and wanted, with sales at 90@95c. Rye dull but no lower; we quote nominally at 80@85c. Barley in fair demand, and sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $1 00 @1 15@1 20 ₰ bush.

WHISKEY—Is rather more firm, though prices are unchanged. We quote high wines at 95c, and proof whisky at $1 02 old grades according to age.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 54-lb cans, $1 75 ₰ doz; 5-lb cans $3 25; 2½-lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for mould; 13c for star, and 10½@11c for adamantine.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₰ ℔; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ⅜ barrel, $10 No 1, $9; half barrel 100 lbs, $5 50.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $4 @4 25 ₰ bushel. Clover is pretty well cleaned. Flaxseed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we omit figures.

FLOUR—The market was quiet, prices generally being unchanged. We can report a fair jobbing demand. The receipts since our last were 310 barrels. The current rates are as follows: New extra flour from store at $5 00@5 25; old Minnesota $6 75; good to fancy spring, $6 00@6 50. Snow Flake $7 00. Mills: National (white wheat) bbls $7 87½; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle southern made, $7 50@7 75; sacks $7 00; Welcoming Glory, bbls, $6 62½; sacks $6 30; Palmetto, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

POTATOES—Regular sales at 55@60c ₰ bushel; Jersey Sweets at $4@4 50, and Baltimore $3 50 @4 00 ₰ bbl.

HUSKS—Are sold in a regular way at 3@3½c ₰ ℔.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing. Since our last 619 boxes were among the receipts. We are reported sales at the following: Western Reserve 12@13c; factory 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

STEEL—Market steady; standard white 20½c, spot, and 20½c month. Crude 11½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 17.—Market dull at $1 50@2 00 on upper creek.

ROUSEVILLE, September 17.—Market quiet but firm; offering $2 30@2 35; asking $2 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 17.—Market firm at $ 25.

OIL CITY, September 17.—Market weak at $2 30@2 35 on road.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—Refined, steady; 25½c; September, 25½@25½c; October, 25@25½c; November and December, 24½@24½c. Crude 11½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 17.—Market quiet but steady; nominally at 22c. Market for grades weaker, less inquiry and prices about 20c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 17.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude nominally at 3 03 @3 26 for light oil, and $3 30@3 35 for gravity oil; no sales reported.

NEW YORK, September 16, 2:30 P. M.—Market a shade easier, but steady; crude 12¼@13c; refined, 25c; 50 bbls September, 25½c; 200 bbls last half October 25½c; 500 bbls November 25c; 25c paid for September to December, 500 each month, Philadelphia; No sales spot, 25@25½ asked.

OIL CITY, September 16, 11:30 A. M.—Lower and irregular. Irrespective, $2 25@3 30; gravity, $3 20@ $3 25. Oil City, nominal at $3 75. Sales 1,000 bbls spot on lower to-day; 1,000 bbls transactions at Oil City. Market quiet and firm.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
A B Mills	74	E L Goodwin	154
H W C Tweddle	67	H W Tweddle	70
Tack Bros	150	A Vechten	70
Penn Oil Works	450	David Hilty	50
Kier Oil Works	490	W Winebiddle	50
Total			1,664

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

W Barile to A B Mills, 74 do; J W Barbour to E L Goodwin, 154 do; L W Young to Kier Oil Works, 490 do; G S Goldrick to Tack Bros, 228 do; T Chess to H W C Tweddle, 50 do; Fisher and Penn Oil Works, 450 do; Owner to H W C Tweddle, 54 do bls; Owner to Van Vechten, 70 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R.R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

National Refining Co, 699 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 416 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 368 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kechler 200 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Hilton, Marvin & Co, 295 bbls to Logan Bros, & Co, Philadelphia.

Ultimo Oil Works, 308 bbls to Tack Bros & Co Philadelphia.

H Kechler & Co, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro, 100 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kechler 100 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick 100 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co, 197 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Shipments for the day.....3,153 bbls.

No shipments west.

New Well Struck.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, September 17, 1870.

Grandin & Neyhart struck a well on Pagan-ins farm yesterday afternoon, 1½ miles from the Scott farm. It is pumping 50 barrels. D.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 17, 1870.

REMARKS.—Since our last the run of cattle, sheep and hogs was not so heavy, and prices have ruled lower for all second class grades, prime cattle, sheep and hogs maintaining firmer prices. The great bulk of the cattle sold were taken by the regular trade and packers. Following were the closing rates of the market: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $7 25@7 65; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 75@7 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25@6 00; Bulls, Stags and Cows, $60 to 1,000, $3 25@4 25. Stock steers, $60 to 1,000, $4 25@5 25.

ARRIVALS.

Yardmaster C. R. Martin reports the following number of cars cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules received for the week ending Saturday, September 17:

	Cars.	Head.
Cattle	276	4,980
Hogs	142	10,230
Sheep	126	25,200
Horses	12	60
Mules	2	60
Total	578	40,642
Last week		43,440

SHIPMENTS EAST.

The following shipments were made east during the week, for which we are indebted to Mr. Mitchell, in charge of the shipping department:

New York, via Allentown—2 cars horses, 73 cattle, 92 cars hogs, 53 cars sheep.

Philadelphia—5 cars horses, 92 cars cattle, 84 cars hogs, 42 cars sheep.

Point Rocks—11 cars cattle.

Baltimore—20 cars hogs.

Total number of cars—385.

Cattle.

The following sales were reported by regular stock dealers, as well as a number of miscellaneous or outside sales, from which the reader can gather the tone of the market:

SALES.

S. SMITH SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hockenberger	2	1,755	$5 50
Hockenberger	2	1,750	5 50
Hockenberger	6	5,950	5 50
P. O'Donnell	2	1,940	5 50
C. Jobe	2 bulls	1,960	4 00
F. McFerrin	20	16,000	5 00
J. M. Smith	22	16,870	5 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hartwick	20	18,080	$5 00 off $5 00
John McArdle	25	22,950	5 00
John McArdle	24	21,840	5 00
Pat McPhillis	24	23,200	5 60
Pat Smith	20	18,000	5 00
Harnish & D	14	12,400	4 50
Wolf	6	4,980	4 50
Mower	1	1,130	4 00
Mercer	41	42,720	5 00
Sam Evans	24	24,130	6 00
S. Friedman	36	37,210	6 00
Mike Bell	36	37,440	6 00
Gerwin	22	19,840	5 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
F McPhillis	17	16,320	5 62
F McPhillis	17	19,380	6 45
Reedy Mains	1	17,850	6 00
Reedy Mains	1	(bull)	4 00
J B Kurtz	1	1,040	4 00
J B Kurtz	2	2,040	4 00
J B Kurtz	39	19,650	5 25
Ag Brugh	36	36,000	6 00
C G Brugh	16	23,330	6 00
C G Brugh	41	37,440	6 00
Eddy Mains	21	21,150	5 50
Eddy Mains	1	1,040	4 00
F McPhillis	1	1,040	4 00
Klemmes & Aull	51	53,040	6 00
J A Swaggart	24	19,421	4 25
J A Swaggart	19	18,810	4 50
J A Allen	19	15,372	4 00

ANSLEY & LYNCH SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
James Aull	17	16,320	5 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Hartzell	38	36,720	6 00
T Lahr	16	18,220	7 00
P McPhillis	31	31,310	7 25
M Weber	21	23,670	6 25
W Bell	15	15,920	6 15
P Deitrich	15	15,970	6 25
Pidock & Erisman	29	31,240	6 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

W Deitrick	19	15,160	4 30
Peacock & Erisman	15	15,000	4 50
Peacock & Erisman	50	47,000	4 25
J H Landis	18	18 bucks, 16,310	per head, 4 00
E H Davis	16	16,310	4 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Hartzell	38	38,000	6 00
Pidock & Erisman	39	37,460	5 25
Pidock & Erisman	40	38,800	5 25
Pidock & Erisman	212	17,120	6 50
Pidock & Erisman	230	23,000	6 50
Pidock & Erisman	330	29,700	4 50
J C Leeper	129	9,720	4 50
H Deitrich	60	4,610	4 50

Milch Cows

Sold at from $40@70, as to milking qualities, size, age and condition.

Horses and Mules.

Offerings light, and no sales reported.

New York Wool Market.

September 17.—We note a very strong market for all desirable grades of domestic, and a fair business has been transacted. The demand is mainly from manufacturers, though many are reluctant to purchase, owing to the continued absence of sufficient water power to run their mills. The auction sale of Messrs. Walter Brown & Son, held on Thursday last, was well attended by buyers, and the prices realized were generally equal to the general expectation. The low grades commanded relatively higher figures than the finer qualities, which fact is attributed to the large demand noticed throughout the season for low-priced woolen fabrics. The sales comprise about 200,000 pounds of fleece in clothing 53,000 ℔s, No. 1 and X Ohio at 46@49c; 5,000 ℔s XX do, 52c; 1,000 ℔s XX, 52c; 7,500 ℔s Michigan, 44@46c; 11,000 ℔s unwashed Western, 29@33c; 5,000 ℔s State, 45@47c; 2,000 ℔s Western, 46c; 45,000 ℔s lambs pulled, 36@39c; 3,000 ℔s low pulled, 42c; 5,000 ℔s Lake, 25,000 ℔s Ohio and Western, 45@48c; 5,000 ℔s Georgia, on private terms; also 28,000 ℔s Texas, 25@32½; 10,000 ℔s do, on private terms; 175,000 ℔s California Spring clip, 25@ 40c; 12,000 ℔s do, A No. 1, 52c; 5,000 ℔s Oregon, 37½c; 18,000 ℔s Western pulled, 38@42c for superfine and extra; 15,000 ℔s Missouri, 37½@ 40c; 3,000 ℔s Australia pulled, 46c; and 15,000 ℔s Cape, 27@28c, the latter gold. We extract the following account of the English wool market from the circular of Macfarnid & Barker, under date of last inst.: "The effect on our market caused by the war on the Continent, has been to limit the business done, but we have not to complain of any great depreciation in value, and this inactive state is gradually giving way to more extended inquiry and increased transactions. Clothing descriptions have suffered very little decline, and clothing Peruvian has even advanced, being bought freely by manufacturers of army cloth. Fine combing is 1d@3d ₰ ℔ lower, but Oporto, Ireland, Flushing and other descriptions of low quality are without any quotable change. Yesterday afternoon there were offered by auction 1,962 bales Peruvian and 1,276 bales Lima, River Plate, Iceland, East India, Egyptian, &c. Peruvian met with very active competition, and all sold at about 1d advance on last auction sales, Lima sold at low rates. 19 bags of Iceland sold at 8½@9d. 153 sheets Buenos Ayres skin were offered, and all sold, except eighty-nine, which was chiefly withdrawn, buyers not being disposed to give the brokers' limits. The stocks of all descriptions of low wools are very light, and there will continue on a small scale."—*Commercial List.*

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 17.—There has been a little more inquiry for Scotch pig, and as the stock is very much reduced, prices are firmer, and still have an upward tendency. We quote Eglinton, $32; Glengarnock, $33; and Gartsherrie, $35 50. 500 tons Glengarnock sold on private terms. American has been in active request, and the market closed steady at $33@34 for No. 1, and $31@32 for No. 2. We note sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 Crane, in lots, at about $33, a lot of No. 2 Poughkeepsie, at $32, at Poughkeepsie, and 1,000 tons Nos. 2 and 3 Charcoal pig, on private terms. New rails are in moderate request at $57@59 gold, for English, and $70@75 gold, currency, for rails made in works in Pennsylvania. Old are scarce and wanted for melting into double headed rails, and are now held at $39 75@40, cash. There are no invoices changing hands, our dealers importing their own stocks. From store trade continues quiet, but very firm at our quotations, and any change that may occur, is more likely to be to higher prices. We understand the market price from store now to be $85@87 50 in Philadelphia. We have heard of no further sales of Russia sheet.—*Commercial List.*

IRONTON.

September 14.—A general dullness seems to approach in the pig market as the river gets low, and the yards are filling up, while shipments are falling off. There are several large orders from Pittsburgh, but low water prevents forwarding.

We quote the market dull at

Hecla cold blast, car wheel	50@52
Mill hot blast	33@38
Foundry cold blast	30@35
Bituminous	26@28

It is a remarkable fact that the furnaces into which the Missouri ores are shipped yields and a better quality of iron from the same stock than ever known before.

Bar Iron—Little request at full rates.

Nails are active at former quotations.

All the works are busy.—*Journal.*

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, September 18, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Nightingale 10, A. M.; Annie Laurie at 11 A. M.; and Argosy at 4 P. M. Up: Aheona at 5 P. M. The Granite State reships at Pomeroy to-night, and takes the place of the Telegraph from Sandy to Cincinnati to-morrow. River falling; cloudy and cool. H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, September 18, 1870.

River falling, with about two and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 67° at 7 P. M. C.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, September 18, 1870.

River stationary, with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 67° at 7 P. M. D.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Boucher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Trader	J. P. Smith	Geneva.
	Reno	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet by the metal mark.

The metal mark last evening indicated about two feet water, only the lightest draught boats making any pretentions to running.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. PATTERSON, of the ill fated steamer Silver Spray, is quite ill at his residence in Newport, Kentucky.

The Silver Spray will go below the falls on the first rise. She will enter the New Orleans trade.

The Mollie Moore, Leonidas and Belfast have arrived at New Orleans, all with excellent trips.

THE largest tow ever seen on the Upper Mississippi passed Quincy, Illinois, on the 11th. It consisted of nine barges containing 70,455 bushels of wheat.

THE New Orleans local inspectors revoked the license of second engineer Henry A. Moore, who was on watch when the Right Way exploded her boilers July 17th, near Philadelphia.

SALE OF INTEREST IN FERRYBOAT.—The sale of one-half interest in the ferryboat Mary M., at Bloomington, on the Illinois river at Platts-mouth, Nebraska, has been registered at the office of the collector of customs, and paid for it by C. H. Parmelee to John L. Clark.

T. H. DeLoss, of H. T. Cook & Co., who have the contract for enlarging the Portage canal, has engaged here and forwarded to Portland one hundred laborers, during the last two days, to work on the canal. Grain and provisions are very high there. They are paying $1 75 for dirt men, and $2 per day for rock men.

THE Mobile Board of Trade is discussing the subject of the city purchasing the public wharves. The price asked is $360,000, the gross income averaging $60,000. Statements before the rental amounted to $50,000 per annum. The matter was referred to the Board of Council.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are elsewhere advertised. They are especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE wreck of the rebel gunboat Tuscarora is visible. She lies at Harbart's landing, thirteen miles above Florence, Alabama, where she blew up her way to Columbus during the winter of 1861. She was a handsome little craft, carrying three guns. She lies thirty yards from the Mississippi shore nearly in the up stream channel.

THE CARONDELET MARINE WAYS.—On Monday last the Great Republic was taken upon the ways, and no difficulty was experienced getting her fairly upon the blocks. The largest steamer that ever lay upon them. The Great Republic is 382 feet long and her breadth over all is 80 feet. There are on the same ways at the time the steamer Post Boy, towboat Bee, tug Hewett and a barge.

A CONTEMPORARY remarks that the navigation of the Missouri is about suspended. This is not so. That river becomes unnavigable except by floating her of receding over. Captain Joseph LaBarge has navigated the Missouri during the past forty years, and never has it suspended except by the causes we have named. The water in the Missouri never sinks lower than three feet.

CINCINNATI—The *Commercial* says: The Underwriters' Wrecking Company, of Cincinnati, held its annual election for Directors on Wednesday, and the following gentlemen were elected: Thos. F. Eckert, Jno. Kyle, Chas. Bonsall, Jr., W. Batchelor, Jno. Burgess. The Directors will not elect officers for the coming year at present. Capt. Eckert will not again accept the Presidency on account of ill health.

PARKERSBURG.—The *Times* says: We are informed by a gentleman who has several times this summer traveled up the Kanawha river, that he has been unable to distinguish any progress being made in the work on the lower dam of the Kanawha improvement, though there has been a number of men employed on it almost constantly. He says the work has been discontinued on all the dams, and the impression among the people is that the improvement will yet be a failure.

OUR old friend W. H. Johnson, formerly clerk of the packet Julia No. 2, having retired from river, has established himself in Cairo in connection with Mr. Bohl, in the real estate and insurance business, at Marietta, Ohio. The new firm have our best wishes for success. We consider Mr. Johnson one of the most accomplished gentleman we ever met, and any business under his management is bound to succeed. When clerk of the Julia the press was never courteous. We miss him sorely, but our loss is Marietta's gain.

THE steamer Plymouth Rock, which has just been withdrawn from the Cairo, Memphis route, after being stripped previous to going into winter quarters, has had a most successful season. For the past year 250,000 first-class passengers without a single case of accident or injury to persons or property. The greatest number of persons on board at one time was 3,997 paying passengers, 82 "dead heads," and a crew of 177 souls, making a total of 4,256. This occurred on the day of the yacht race. She has frequently carried over 2,000 persons on her regular trips.

THE Oshkosh *Northwestern* reports that the Wolf river is still higher than has been known for many years. The flow is now about as high as it was in the spring, and is still rising. Boats on the Wolf river are delayed from three to five days every day's trip, being caused by the high water in loading.

About 2,000,000 feet of logs belonging to Ass Hind and Wm. Gill are now at the boom ready to be sent down the river. This lot completes the cut for the season at Burn Island. The work of the season has been lighter than usual, the number of logs rafted being not more than two-thirds that of last year.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. M. S. CO. 4 cars.

Shinkle & Co	10	Union Mills, m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	10	J. Painter & Co., m	1
Hallman & H	14	Loomis & Collord, m	1
Everson, P & Co, m	4		
Total			41

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

			Cars.
Shinkle & Co	10	J W Porter, metal	4
Bryan & Caughey, m	11	Mitchell, S & Co, metal	1
J Painter, m	7	Mitchell, S & Co, metal	1
Hallman & H, m	1	S Witter, m	1
Total			41

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co, metal	1	McKnight & Co, m	4
Total			5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Everson, P & Co	1	Zug & Co	1
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	3		
Total			5

**Jas. W. Kenn

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Liebig's Extract Meat—McClarran & McKennan.
Situation Wanted—1.
Boy Wanted—No. 1 Sixth street.
Hall's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
School Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 20.
Bacon Sides and Leaf Lard—Reese Owens.
Fall Opening—Kichlein & Beggs.
Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Co.
Ear Ring Lost—J. B. Stevenson's Sons.
To Lease—Robert Morrow.
Situation Wanted—201 Liberty street.
Rooms for Rent—174 Second avenue.
Election Notice—Pittsburgh Gas Company.
Situation Wanted—W. W. W.
Dwelling House Wanted—C. M. H.
Oriental Cream—Joseph Fleming.
Carpet Goods—
Russell Treshers—Bostwick & Vance.
Furniture—Close, Schoenebe & Co.
Sole Papers, Proper Books, &c.—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Flour and Teas—Jenkins & Bro.
Fall—Lafayette Hall.
Academy of Music—Bad Dickey.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Opera House—Rory O'More.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnels & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
City Bonds For Sale—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Enterprise Insurance Co.—Geo. W. Dean.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Family Bibles—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Warehouse for Rent—115 Wood street.
Potatoes, Apples, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Clothing—B. Oppenheimer & Co.
Clothing—Gray & Logan.
Roofing—Wm. Lupton & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

SATURDAY, September 17.

Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	61°	7 A. M. 29 5-10
12 M.	76°	12 M. 29 6-10
6 P. M.	71°	6 P. M. 29 5-10

SUNDAY, September 18.

Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	69°	7 A. M. 29 6-10
12 M.	75°	12 M. 29 5½-10
6 P. M.	74°	6 P. M. 29 4½-10

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-paid ment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Clegg, E., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Richardson, Dr., B. F., Cincinnati, O.	3
Taylor, Sarah E., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Venable & Co., S. E., Petersburg, Va.	3

FLORENCE managed easily by a child.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.—Mayor Brush had to dispense justice to forty-seven worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus on Sunday morning.

SIX.—Yesterday we observed there were six individuals in the Central Station House awaiting transportation to Claremont. They will be taken up to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL AT SEWICKLEY.—Mr. A. C. Robrbacher is the authorized agent for the COMMERCIAL at Sewickley, and will receive all our patronage with promptness and regularity.

RELIGIOUS.—The pulpit in the Episcopal Church, Titusville, was supplied yesterday by the Rev. George Slattery, of St. James Church, Pittsburgh.

THE Florence is the only machine that can sew in more than one direction, having a reversable feed.

STILL SUCCESSFUL.—The Fair for the benefit of the colored school, in the Eleventh ward, now being held in Lafayette Hall, is a pleasant place to while away an hour, and for that and a worthy cause, Hopkins still leads Negley in the Congressional contest. But the end is not yet.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Charles McGee created considerable excitement Sunday morning at two o'clock, by getting into a bedroom in the house of Charles Peterson, on Strawberry alley, in which two girls were sleeping aged fourteen and sixteen years. The girls raised an uproar and McGee fled from the house, but was captured and taken to the lock-up. He was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that Capt. Andrew Miller, of this city, met with a most severe and painful accident, near Venango City on Saturday morning. He was walking along the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the direction of his old works, when the locomotive of a passing train struck him, knocking him down. His head was badly severely cut and bruised, but fortunately his injuries are not dangerous. He was brought to his home on Sunday morning.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY.—Every man and boy in the city and out of it needs a new hat occasionally, and all want to know where the best, most fashionable and cheapest are to be had. For the information of all, we say all these requisites are combined in the establishment of E. H. Palmer, No. 81 Wood street. He has all the latest styles, wide and narrow, on the smallest possible margin of profit. Call and examine his stock, and you will be sure to find something to please you.

THE Florence Sewing Machine is a beauty.

OBSTREPEROUS IN THE MARKET.—Saturday morning, John Twitchell was blockading the market, when officer Fowler ordered him to remove his team. He peremptorily refused, when the officer undertook to move the horse but the latter, like the man, began to kick and drive it to the Mayor's office, when John set to and whipped him. Other officers came to Fowler's assistance, and while two held the obstreperous John down in the wagon, the others drove to the Mayor's office. The offender was drunk, and in consequence of this was let off on paying $10 and costs.

THE Florence makes a gather and sews it to a band at one operation.

Personal.

S. T. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has returned from his trip to the Pacific coast.

Ex-Sheriff Cinley has returned from an extensive tour to the North, including Canada and Nova Scotia.

Mr. Cochran, City Treasurer, has gone West to see the country. He may visit California before his return.

Capt. Van Buskirk, of the second company of Pittsburgh Zouaves, was presented with a sword, sash and epaulettes, on Saturday evening, by a number of admiring friends.

Saturday Night's Fun.

Richard Meyer was fined five dollars and costs yesterday for kicking a basket of the arm of a woman, walking along Smithfield street, Saturday night.

Jno. Ferguson wanted to enjoy a mill with officer Kennedy, but the latter refused to comply. Thereupon John manifested no little belligerency, and he was arrested. Yesterday morning he went up for ten days.

James Freeman and his wife are hucksters in the market. Saturday James knocked his wife down, right near their stall. Officer Fowler arrested him on yesterday; he was sent to the Work House for sixty days.

Michael Dwyer was arrested for abusing ex-officer Lloyd, an old gentleman in very feeble health. He tripped him first, and afterwards knocked him down. A fine of $50 was imposed, and in default he was sentenced for thirty days' imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Nancy Kamer was arrested by three officers, because of his resistance with one or two. He was sent up for twenty days.

Joseph Dickson was fined $10 and costs for abusing the arresting officer.

THE Florence has no springs to get out of order.

Pure Coffees and Spices.

All housekeepers are aware of the value of pure coffees and spices in these days of multitudinous adulterations. It is, in fact, almost an impossibility to get reliable goods, to such a science have those who put up these indispensable articles brought this evil practice. We are pleased to be able to state that we have in our midst an establishment which is entirely above reproach in this respect. We refer to the Iron City Spice and Mustard Mills, owned and operated by Messrs. Strickler & Morledge. This firm had on exhibition at the Inter-State Fair a collection of spices of different kinds, and roasted coffees, put up in one pound packages and loose, taken at random from the stock on hand at their establishment, and not prepared especially for the occasion. After a careful examination of the articles, the judges on that department awarded them the premium medal on spices and roasted coffees. The firm of Strickler & Morledge have a well established reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and will doubtless endeavor to sustain it. Those needing anything in their line give them a call. Their goods are also to be procured at all leading grocery houses.

THE Florence makes four kinds of stitches.

AQUATIC.

The Four Oared Race Boat Dustin-on-Tyne Purchased by a Pittsburgher—Prospect of a Race Between Coulter and Renforth.

The four oared race boat, Dustin-on-Tyne that won the championship of the world in the late boat race, has been purchased by a Pittsburgher, and is now on its way to this city. The same party has also purchased Renforth's single scull shell.

The prospects of a race between Renforth and Coulter are good, a letter on Saturday received an acceptance of his articles of agreement, forwarded by Mr. Liddle.

THE Florence runs light and quiet.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Fall Reach.

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

ANN DENNIS plead guilty of two indictments for larceny, and was sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Josephine Adams, convicted of the larceny of Dr. Nicholson's watch, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

In the case of John Toner, charged with abandonment, court ordered defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, and four dollars per week until further orders.

A capias for the case against Pat. Langan, Hugh Feely prosecutor, was dismissed, and Feely ordered to pay the costs.

Peter Barnes, on oath of Margaret Cassidy and battery, on oath of John Smith, was sentenced to pay a fine of ninety dollars and the costs of prosecution.

John Heath, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

A hearing was had in a surety of the peace case against John Robb and Wm. Nicholson, James Marshall prosecutor. Robb was sentenced to pay the costs and give bail in the sum of one hundred dollars to keep the peace. The same bail was also required of Nicholson.

Neely Burns, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Another Reform Republican Rally.

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting on the South Side—Able Speeches by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and Hon. Joseph Walton.

The Reform Republicans of the South Side held a large mass meeting in the Diamond Square Saturday night, and the able addresses of R. B. Carnahan and Hon. Joseph Walton were listened to with marked attention.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The following officers were elected: President, John Adams; Vice-Presidents, John Redman, T. B. Atterbury, Wm. Doyle, J. W. Riggs, M. D., John Carey, Thomas Smith, J. B. Stevenson, John R. Haynes, S. A. Stirling, Thos. Prasser, Major S. Foley, Witherow Douglass, Peter Haberman, Secretaries, the reporters of the press.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Adams, the President, made a brief address, as follows: It is well known to most of you that there is a party called the Reform party—the Reform Republican party. This party aims to purify the political atmosphere of our county and our State. It is also well known that there is a question asked every day, what is done with all the taxes. It is your duty to make inquiries on this subject. If you will not attend to this matter, the politicians will not. You are taxed so much, and the taxes are collected, and if you do not see what is done with these taxes, the state of things will continue. The Reform party proposes at the present time to put new men in power—to break up the ring that has had the control of our county machinery for years back. Many men have received salaries as high as were paid the President of the United States for an office many competent men would be glad to fill for $6,000. Why this? It is because we have been careless and put corrupt men in power. For this reason we present you a ticket—a Reform ticket which seeks to correct these abuses. We appeal to you as citizens of men who would not serve if they consulted their own interests, but will only serve because it is the will of the people. All we ask is a careful consideration of the questions at issue. Our interests demand that we elect honest men to office. Unless this is done our property will be taxed and taxed to pay the enormous salaries paid by the Ring at the Court House. This is one of the evils to be remedied. The men in office are not satisfied to make money for themselves but to make money for all their relatives. The question is before you. It will be discussed to-night by able speakers, who will be called upon to address you.

REMARKS OF R. B. CARNAHAN.

The President then introduced R. B. Carnahan, Esq., who spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I fancy that I scarcely need an introduction here in Duquesne Way. I shall endeavor to-night what I consider to be the duty of the great Republican party. It is well known to you that there are two Republican tickets before the people of Allegheny county in the campaign. There is an apparent, perhaps a real division, in the party. It is proper for me to explain the origin and the cause of this division. In doing so it is proper to refer to the history of the Republican party, and it is a history that is not eclipsed by that of any political party in the world. Fourteen years only have elapsed since the Republican party had its origin. It started out with a very modest claim—that slavery should be restricted and go no further. In 1861 the Republican party succeeded in the election of Abraham Lincoln and the rebellion was organized. War was made upon the country, and the Republican party took high ground. It said this institution which seized its throne must fall against the Republic must die. (Cheers.) We abolished slavery. We made every foot of the great territory free territory. We, said in 1869 that the black man should have not only the natural rights of the white man, but the political rights—that he should be a voter, an elector, and he has got it (cheers), and he shall. All this has been done in fourteen short years: every step by the advancing questions with a slow, not by any means an unsteady step—all this we have accomplished in fourteen years. More than was accomplished in these fourteen years than from the day of the birth of the Republic, and had that great party has accomplished all this. How was it able to accomplish it? In the first place, because it professed principles which are founded in justice—founded on moral right—founded on humanity, and from the recognition of all that is necessary to the existence of society. We accomplished it because we professed and supported all the principles of the party. It was because the Republican party was a pure party. It was a truly liberal party. It was a party which engaged the affection and the confidence of the people of the United States, and had full confidence and confidence in a higher degree than any other party. It was able to get through the war, carrying the terrible weight of conscription, carrying an excessive taxation necessary to pay the enormous interest on the war debt, and to go through a war when there was a wail of woe throughout the country. Then was a morning in every house and every home. It must have been a strong party.

At the end of fourteen years, let us take a look at the present condition of the party. The great State of New York, the Empire State, was the strongest political State, excepting Massachusetts, in the Republican party in the State of the North. It cast the largest vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. What is the state of New York now, politically? Even as late as 1868, the counties outside of the city of New York gave General Grant a majority of 60,000. In 1870, I am sorry to say, these very counties which had given a Republican majority for Grant, gave a democratic majority for Judges. How is it in Pennsylvania? The Republican party, I must confess, barely carried the election in October last. In some districts the local complication existed in Luzerne county, a Democratic stronghold, which made a change of nearly 2,000 votes. In another district added to local causes, to local dissatisfaction, there was a change of party to carry the election in 1869. How is it in Pennsylvania? Can we look for the old time back as in 1860, gave this glorious Republican party ten thousand majority; so late as 1869 it gave fifteen thousand majority, and in 1870. The late lamented Lincoln thought it ought to be a State, and justly, in 1860, with a majority of 150,000. But, in 1869, at an election for Governor, with a popular man at the head of the ticket, the majority was only seventy-five thousand. Worse than that; one of the candidates in this city, a Republican, was actually beaten last year.

The question arises, what is the reason for this. There is no result without an adequate cause. There must be some reason, and what is it? It will be easy, I think, to find a reason to the cause of this. Look at the history of your State Legislature for years past. Look at the history of it when the character of the Legislature? What character does the Pennsylvania Legislature stand in this day? Is it not a disgrace to the people of this State? Is it not a disgrace to the common sense of the people, and I ask my fellow citizens, almost every newspaper in this common wealth, from the highest to the lowest newspaper, political and religious, has rung with charges of corruption against the Pennsylvania Legislature. The editor of the New York *Independent* has drawn a portrait of it, and it is in his own paper, in which a man did not feel safe. Well, that is overdrawn, I believe, my fellow citizens. Is it not the unanimous belief, whether the fact be true or not, that the business of legislation has fallen into weak and unfit hands? It is not so only in Pennsylvania. Horace Greeley attributed the failure of the Republican party in the great State of New York are mainly if not altogether due to the corruption which has been creeping into the public service, and which have withdrawn from the Republican party the confidence of the people. Now we all know that nineteen, aye, ninety-nine hundredths of the honest men of the Republican party are honest men. Most of them are intelligent men, men far from having been elected by party from no motive of interest, but from devotion to principle. The private man who is under this is the support of the principles of that party, because these principles were in accordance with their interests, and because they were in accordance with the party is, that the management has been usurped by a class of men who are attracted by party success—who are to be found in little knots, for the purpose of knowing that they were managed by Simon. But, my fellow citizens, almost every county called roughs, came to Harrisburg at the election of United States Senator, under threats of personal death, defeated Mr. Cameron. He was not elected that time, but in 1867 he was elected, and this man, with the brand of infamy on the forehead of the Republican party, because these principles were in accordance with the party is, that the management has been usurped by a class of men who are attracted by party success—who are to be found in little knots, for the purpose of knowing that they were managed by Simon. But, my fellow citizens, almost every county called roughs, came to Harrisburg at the election of United States Senator, under threats of personal death, defeated Mr. Cameron. He was not elected that time, but in 1867 he was elected, and this man, with the brand of infamy on the forehead of the Republican party, and it is a history that is not eclipsed by that of any political party in the world. Fourteen years only have elapsed since the Republican party had its origin. It started out with a very modest claim—that slavery should be restricted and go no further. In 1861 the Republican party succeeded in the election of Abraham Lincoln and the rebellion was organized. War was made upon the country, and the Republican party took high ground. It said this institution which seized its throne must fall against the Republic must die. (Cheers.) We abolished slavery. We made every foot of the great territory free territory. We, said in 1869 that the black man should have not only the natural rights of the white man, but the political rights—that he should be a voter, an elector, and he has got it (cheers), and he shall. All this has been done in fourteen short years: every step by the advancing questions with a slow, not by any means an unsteady step—all this we have accomplished in fourteen years. More than was accomplished in these fourteen years than from the day of the birth of the Republic, and had that great party has accomplished all this. How was it able to accomplish it? In the first place, because it professed principles which are founded in justice—founded on moral right—founded on humanity, and from the recognition of all that is necessary to the existence of society. We accomplished it because we professed and supported all the principles of the party. It was because the Republican party was a pure party. It was a truly liberal party. It was a party which engaged the affection and the confidence of the people of the United States, and had full confidence and confidence in a higher degree than any other party. It was able to get through the war, carrying the terrible weight of conscription, carrying an excessive taxation necessary to pay the enormous interest on the war debt, and to go through a war when there was a wail of woe throughout the country. Then was a morning in every house and every home. It must have been a strong party.

At the end of fourteen years, let us take a look at the present condition of the party. The great State of New York, the Empire State, was the strongest political State, excepting Massachusetts, in the Republican party in the State of the North. It cast the largest vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. What is the state of New York now, politically? Even as late as 1868, the counties outside of the city of New York gave General Grant a majority of 60,000. In 1870, I am sorry to say, these very counties which had given a Republican majority for Grant, gave a democratic majority for Judges. How is it in Pennsylvania? The Republican party, I must confess, barely carried the election in October last. In some districts the local complication existed in Luzerne county, a Democratic stronghold, which made a change of nearly 2,000 votes. In another district added to local causes, to local dissatisfaction, there was a change of party to carry the election in 1869. How is it in Pennsylvania? Can we look for the old time back as in 1860, gave this glorious Republican party ten thousand majority; so late as 1869 it gave fifteen thousand majority, and in 1870. The late lamented Lincoln thought it ought to be a State, and justly, in 1860, with a majority of 150,000. But, in 1869, at an election for Governor, with a popular man at the head of the ticket, with a majority of seventy-five thousand. Worse than that; one of the candidates in this city, a Republican, was actually beaten last year.

The question arises, what is the reason for this. There is no result without an adequate cause. There must be some reason, and what is it? It will be easy, I think, to find a reason to the cause of this. Look at the history of your State Legislature for years past. Look at the history of it when the character of the Legislature? What character does the Pennsylvania Legislature stand in this day? Is it not a disgrace to the people of this State? Is it not a disgrace to the common sense of the people, and I ask my fellow citizens, almost every newspaper in this common wealth, from the highest to the lowest newspaper, political and religious, has rung with charges of corruption against the Pennsylvania Legislature. The editor of the New York *Independent* has drawn a portrait of it, and it is in his own paper, in which a man did not feel safe. Well, that is overdrawn, I believe, my fellow citizens. Is it not the unanimous belief, whether the fact be true or not, that the business of legislation has fallen into weak and unfit hands? It is not so only in Pennsylvania. Horace Greeley attributed the failure of the Republican party in the great State of New York are mainly if not altogether due to the corruption which has been creeping into the public service, and which have withdrawn from the Republican party the confidence of the people. Now we all know that nineteen, aye, ninety-nine hundredths of the honest men of the Republican party are honest men. Most of them are intelligent men, men far from having been elected by party from no motive of interest, but from devotion to principle. The private man who is under this is the support of the principles of that party, because these principles were in accordance with their interests, and because they were in accordance with the party is, that the management has been usurped by a class of men who are attracted by party success—who are to be found in little knots, for the purpose of knowing that they were managed by Simon. But,